

THE HISTORY OF  
SELBY,  
ANCIENT AND MODERN;  
CONTAINING  
The Most REMARKABLE TRANSACTIONS,  
ECCLESIASTICAL,  
CIVIL, AND MILITARY,  
From the earliest ACCOUNTS to the present PERIOD:  
INTERSPERSED WITH PORTIONS OF  
GENERAL HISTORY,  
CONNECTED WITH THE SUBJECT.

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By JAMES MOUNTAIN, SELBY.

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May'st thou, Old TIME! no more behold  
Such tragic scenes as are enroll'd  
In chronicles long past:  
But *Industry* and *Wealth* combine,  
To make this Town with *Commerce* shine;  
And may its glories last.

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YORK:  
PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR BY  
EDWARD PECK, LOWER-OUSEGATE:

1800.



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Entered at Stationers' Hall.

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## THE PREFACE.

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*I SHALL make no very great apology for publishing the following sheets, for if the beautiful prospects of nature, and art be not sufficient to engage the reader to a perusal of them, and my fidelity and pains in bringing them together, do not appear in the greatest measure therein, all that I can pretend to say would be vain and ineffectual. But if they prove otherwise, and my accounts seem tolerably exact to the decayed originals of the Churches and Monuments, which I leave to the examination of the candid reader, I hope these labours will safely outlive the efforts of envy and detraction.*

*Happy is the writer whose lines are unexceptionable, whose quill can soar above the shades of criticism, or, with engaging talents has that happy meekness to enervate the force of their invenomed stings. Though many of them very often judge wrong, for a poor adventurer, who perhaps has written amiss, yet such indeed are necessary, if they were only to make authors a little more careful than usual in their various performances. But still their censures should not appear in terrorem, to depress the shining natural parts of some of the most contemplative persons, or the industry of others, from lofty flights, and noble attempts: And, in the subjects before us, would they consider with what labour and expence such a collection of sundry matters are compiled; a task, which but very few in the*

country care to take upon them; sure I am, if they have any good nature, in the midst of their superior judgment, instead of scanning each line, or scrutinizing every sentence, they will not only turn their censures into another channel, but be inclined to candour.

Whilst I have been seeking after the affairs of Selby, I have, without straying much from the subject, made a few transient excursions with regard to General History; though my intent is only to preserve short and pleasing memorials; the book being intended not so much to adorn a Library, as to be a Companion in the Country, for the amusement of those who are admirers of local History.

But amongst the many writers of English History in general, and of some relating to particular places, I have often wondered that the subject I have treated of, should not, through greater capacities, have been brought to light before. Pleasant would the prospect have been, had it been taken in those times when buildings were more pompous, though perhaps less useful than at present; for religious houses seldom wanted the ornaments of towers, turrets, spires, contraforts, and battlements, which were a great ornament to towns, and to make them look more venerable; but there is now one fair church, that give lustre to the town, and which has escaped the rage of wicked men; and what can appear more beautiful, or be more refreshing than the river, resembling for colour as it were an ocean of silver, into which so many rivers discharge themselves: the Eurus, or Ouse, with all those streams that flow into it, and other great rivers of note, abounding with the finny race.



Proudly it passes towns, with lofty spires,  
 Far in the country force the flowing tides;  
 Nor less seems beauteous, as it back retires,  
 And borrowed streams within the ocean hides.

*I have but little more to add, fearing I have enlarged too much already. What further I would remark is, that as a History of this Town has never been published before, it may be an inducement to a kind reception. I would not have it, or any other production of mine, prevent those more capable; but till such sublimer works do appear, I hope I may say to every kind reader what the ingenious poet said to his friend, which is often justly quoted in the like cases:*

————— if any thing you know  
 Better than these, I pray you now be free;  
 Fairly impart them, make your wit to flow,  
 If not, then use these rules along with me.

*Humility.*

*To conclude this I fear too long a preface, should the pains I have taken prove of any service or amusement to the reader, if bringing the glory of our ancestors in past ages, as it were from their tombs, will be pleasant to be remembered by the present, I shall think my labours happily compensated, and all I shall observe, by way of vindication, is, if what I have done, in bringing things together, carefully perusing of authors, sending to friends, courting of some persons though unworthy, as not being willing that any should be as well informed as themselves; patiently bearing the denial of others, after their officious promises; I say, if breaking through these difficulties will not sufficiently*

country care to take upon them; sure I am, if they have any good nature, in the midst of their superior judgment, instead of scanning each line, or scrutinizing every sentence, they will not only turn their censures into another channel, but be inclined to candour.

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plead in my defence against those persons who may think the world obliged to wait for subjects like these, treated only by greater pens; I assure them, with my humble service, that I shall not submit to their judgment, but appeal to the words of a great and learned Bishop, at the end of his translation of Camden, who has said more for me, and such as me, than ever we can say for ourselves. 'Let those nice delicate readers,' says he, 'that would try all by the writings of Augustus's age, consider, that History bears and requires authors of all sorts; and that they must look for matter in some writers, as well as fine words in others.'

The reader will please to correct with their pens any errors they may find: or if they discover to me what is amiss in order to future amendment, I shall receive such notice with thanks, and also acknowledge it when ever I have an opportunity, and with the greatest respect.

I am,

Kind Reader,

Selby,

Your well-wisher,

July, 1800.

JAMES MOUNTAIN.



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# GENERAL HISTORY

BY WAY OF

## INTRODUCTION.

---

**W**HEN Julius Cæsar, the first Roman Emperor, after having conquered the powerful Gauls, fired either with the prospect of new glories in being sovereign of the western world, or provoked by the Britons sending supplies to his enemies in his late wars made two expeditions into this island, the northern parts of it began to flourish from its former low condition.

Soon after, the Romans being called home to defend their own territories from the incursions of the Goths, Swedes, and Vandals, the Saxons landed and possessed themselves of the whole Island; divided into kingdoms, making themselves governors thereof; and then this part became the kingdom called *Deira*, which was afterwards by conquest united to that of *Northumberland*.

It was in those times that the Danes often invading the land, used to visit the *Humber*, and adjacent shore, then poor and almost naked: There they served the laborious Fishermen, with their humble Cottages, just as those cruel and inhuman wretches had before done to those persons and places over whom and where they ever had obtained an arbitrary power, that in short was murdering, burning, ransacking, and destroying all before them. But about one hundred years after these terrible depopulations, the Danes being all driven out of the realm by the wise and pacific management of King Edward the Confessor, this nation enjoyed a pretty constant peace, till the death of the valiant King Harold, which concluded the Empire of the English Saxons in this nation, begun by Hengist and Horfa, and sustained with some little interruptions for about six hundred and seventeen years.

Edward the Confessor, out of a principle of justice, sent Siward Earl of Northumberland to restore Malcolm Canmore the true heir of the crown of *Scotland*, and depose the usurper Macbeth, in the year 1054, whence he returned full of glory from his expedition, but died the year following at *York*.

Walthof, his surviving son, being too young to rule the Northumbrians, the Government of that province was put into the hands of Tosti, who had no humanity, so that they took up arms and drove him out of the country, and elected Morcar, brother to Earl Edwin, their Earl; but the King dying on the 5th of January, 1066, and Harold usurping the throne, Tosti expected to be re-instated, but was refused; whereupon he went to *Rouen* to persuade the Duke of Normandy to invade *England*; Tosti then harraßed the coasts of Britain, whilst the Duke was preparing to make a formidable invasion. Tosti was driven from the *Lincolnshire* coast by Edwin and Morcar, and forced to take refuge in *Scotland* till Harfager arrived from *Norway* with a fleet of two or three hundred sail at the mouth of the Tyne, and then joined him, and sailed together up the *Humber*, and landed at *Riccal*, about ten miles south of *York*. Earls Edwin and Morcar assembling in haste a body of undisciplined men, and less in number, were routed at *Fulford*, near *York*, which then fell a pray to the enemy. But Harold's forces came up five days after, and drove them off, the two armies met on the 25th of September, 1066.

near *Stamford-Bridge*, where Harold, after an obstinate engagement, gained a complete victory; Harfager and Tosti being killed; and greatest part of their forces cut in pieces, whilst the rest fled to their ships. Harold pursuing, took most of the Norwegian ships that lay in the river *Ouse*, at *Riccal*; but coming to a composition with Olave, son of Harfager, and Paul, count of the Orkneys, who had been left to guard the fleet, allowed them to go off with twenty of their ships, under condition of leaving all the treasure behind them. This amounted to a vast sum, it being more than twelve lusty men could carry; the booty taken was exceeding valuable; all which Harold reserved to himself, and thereby very impolitically disoblged his army.

Upon *Skipwith Common*, between *Riccal* and *Skipwith*, south of the last place, are the vestiges of an encampment, near to which are several tumuli, called the *Danes-Hills*.

Ever since the aforesaid battle, it is by tradition said, that the Danes were permitted to encamp here till they had buried the dead, and their ships at *Riccal* could be got ready for re-embarking for Norway.



Moreover, there is a piece of ground about half a mile south of these tumuli, called the *King's-Rudding*, and there is a way near it called the *Olave's-Road*, or *Lane*, from Olive, the son of King Harsager, who returning to his native country, is said made this road to his ships, lying in the river *Onse* near *Riccal*, not far from their camp; all which agrees so well with the history of that engagement and what followed it, that I make no doubt of the truth thereof. But Harold did not long enjoy this victory, being himself conquered soon after on the 14th of October, 1066, and slain to the field of battle, leaving his crown and kingdom to be seized by William the Conqueror; whereupon great changes happened in the affairs of religion as well as in the state.

This monarch enjoyed not his victory above four years before he was disturbed by Sweyn, King of Denmark; who coming with a great fleet into *Humber*, and with his soldiers having destroyed all that was in the least valuable in the country on both sides of the river *Onse*, they proceeded to *York*, took and plundered that ancient city, and miserably ruined the circumjacent parts for several miles round.

In the fifteenth year of the reign of the conqueror, he commanded a survey to be taken, (called Doomsday Book, as though it should last for authentic truth for ever) of every city, town, village, hamlet, monastery, church, chapel, and mill in the whole kingdom; of all lands, tillage, meadow, or waste, who were the owners, and who the tenants thereof; what they had been taxed at by the Danes, and this survey certified him of every place in this part of the country; from all which it may be concluded, that this country was but thinly inhabited before the Norman conquest. That, as the Danes had from time to time destroyed most part of it, so it lay waste and untilld in many places, even to the time of this survey, and perhaps for a long time afterwards.



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## THE HISTORY OF SELBY.

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**T**HE Town of SELBY, formerly SELEBY, or *Olim Salebeia*, in the deanry of the Ainsty, and west-riding of the County of York, fourteen miles distant from the City, appears to have been not known or noticed in History, previous to the Conquest, otherwise than as a convenient place for Fishermen on the River Ouse.

In the year 1070, William the Conqueror erected a Monastery here for Benedictine Monks, in memory of *St. Germain*, who quashed the *Pelagian Heresy*, and having repaired hither with his Consort to settle the endowment, she was delivered of a Prince, who succeeded to the throne by the title of Henry the First, and it is reasonable to suppose, that in consequence of the honour this town had received by being the birth place of one of our Kings, his descendants were well disposed by grants and privileges to encourage its prosperity.

B

This monastery was situate on the west side of the river, and the principle buildings were on the west and south side of the Church, to which they joined by the Chapter-House, arched with stone towards the east, and by a sett of cloysters, supported by pillars of stone upon the top of which was a terrace or garden, towards the west. The ground plan of the whole structure, though it has been converted to various uses since the dissolution, is still in a more entire state than it is usual to find buildings of this kind;—several of the offices, as also the principle gateway, over which were a suite of chambers used for the purpose of holding Courts, and transacting other public business, remained so late as 1792, when they were taken down to make an opening into the new street named the *Crescent*;—but the most worthy of notice is that part of the Church which is happily still in a state of preservation, and remains to us a noble monument of antiquity.

The west end exterior of the Church, tho' irregular, is exceedingly curious;—the entrance on that side, as also the porch on the north, are particularly worthy of observation; and it seems very evident



from the thickness of the walling, and the bulk of the first two pillars within the Church, to have been the intention of the architect to have erected three towers, viz. a large one in the middle, and two small ones at the west end; and I am led to conclude so on account of the uniformity of those, with these supporting the great tower;—between which and those of the west end are six pairs of pillars, each pair of different diameters and forms, whilst those of the choir are of a different description from any of the rest.

The length of the Church from east to west is 316 feet—the breadth of the body 50 feet,—the transept 100 feet in length,—the east and west ends being nearly at equal distances from the pillars supporting the steeple, the height of which was doubtless proportionate, and must have been conspicuous at a great distance, since the present steeple, which is much lower than the former, is seen a considerable way.

It appears by tradition, that the parish church of *Selby* in which service was perform'd before the dissolution of monasteries, was situate north-east of the Ferry. The place on which it stood still retaining the name of *Church-Hill*;—but when the

conventual church was made parochial, the materials of this were partly used to repair and enlarge the present one.

The remains of the Abbey-Church shew it to have been a most noble gothic pile, erected as is evident at various times, and in different styles of building;—the body and nave are the most ancient.—In the year 1690, the tower fell and damaged a very considerable part of the transept and roof of the south-west isle. In what state it remained until 1702, is uncertain, but it appears from the parish register that the present steeple was erected by subscription in that year.

“ What does not fade ? The tower that long hath stood

“ The crush of thunder, and the warring winds,

“ Shook by the slow, but sure destroyer—TIME.”

The Stalls, *viz.* twelve on each side of the choir are yet in being, and are called the old men's - seats; they are similar to the prebendal stalls in the Cathedral of York, and in several of the old chapels in the Universities. Within the altar - rails, on the south side partition, are four stone seats under cover, and on the north side are five wooden partitions.

Adjoining to the north end of the transept is a Chapel, erected since the Church, as is evident on viewing the outside. This Abbey has abounded with stained glass; for now in the east is represented the root of Jesse, or the genealogy of Christ. Dr. Johnston gives us the following account: there are, says he, seven partitions or panes, and in every row eight pictures desient, each habited according to their degree, and branches prettily designed to every one, to shew their succession. The middle pane or partition is bordered with crowns, and the two panes on each side, with lions passant; the two next on each side, with squirrels upon filbert branches; the two outermost with chalices *arg.* or rather *or*; in the middle above, is the crucifixion. In two places are the crowns of *England*; and in others angels and naked penitentiaries in many places.

The armorial bearings, &c. in the other Windows are as follow, *viz.* at the east end of the south isle, are the arms of *England*, with a label of three points. *England*, with a bend azure, being the arms of John, before he was King, (or of Thomas, Earl of *Lancaster*, who died 1348.)

*In the Windows at the East end of the North Isle.*

Or, two bends, *gules*; in chief three besants, or *torteaux*, of the second.

*In the Window on the South side of the Church, in the upper Row, from East to West.*

First Window;—first, *azure*, six besants, or, 3, 2, 1: secondly, *gul.* three cinquefoils, *arg.*

Second Window;—quarterly, *azure* and *arg.* in the first quarter, a fleur-de-lis, or. METHAM:—second, *arg.* a saltire *gul.* GERARD:—third, *azure*, two chevrons, or. ALFRETON:—fourth, *gul.* abend *arg.*

Third Window;—first, *gul.* three water badgets, or. ROSS:—second, *azure*, a maunch ermine:—third, *gul.* fessevaree, between three fleur-de-lis, or.

Fourth Window;—first, *arg.* a chief chequee, or, and *az.*—second, *arg.* a bend *gul.* in a bordure chequee, or, and *az.*

Fifth Window;—first, *az.* two bars, or, in chief three besants:—second, *arg.* two bars *gul.* in chief three mullets, *gul.* pierced *arg.*—third, or, on a chief intended *azure*, three plates *arg.* LATHAM:—fourth, *arg.* two bars, between an orle of six martlets *gul.*



Sixth Window;—*arg.* a chevron between three mullets pierced, *sable*.

*In the low Windows on the South side, from East to West.*

First Window;—first, *England* with a label of three files, *arg.* charged with three besants each:—second, *arg.* a saltire engrailed *gul.* TIPTOFT:—third, *arg.* a lion rampant *azure.* BRUCE:—fourth, five fusils in fess, charged each with an escalop *gul.* PLUMPTON:—fifth, *arg.* a lion rampant debruised with a bar componee, *or,* and *gul.* FAUCENBERGE:—sixth, *gul.* a maunch, and bordure, *or,* alias *or,* a maunch *gul.* HASTINGS.

Second Window;—first, *England* with a label or file of three points *az.*—second, cheque *or* and *az.* a fess, *gul.* CLIFFORD:—third, baree of six *az.* and *arg.*

Third Window;—first, *England* with a bordure, *arg.* the arms of Edmund of Woodstock, earl of *Kent*, brother to King Edward the First; or of Thomas of Woodstock, sixth son of Edward the Third, Duke of *Gloucester*:—second, *az.* a frettee of eight pieces, *or,* a chief of the second:—third, *vert. az.* three bars, gemells, and a

chief, *or*. MERNIL:—fourth, *arg.* a fess *az.* a file or label of three points, *gul.* BIRKIN of BIRKIN:—fifth, *sable*, a frettee of six pieces, *or*:—sixth, *arg.* five fusils in bend *az.*

*On the North side of the Choir, in the upper Window, West to East.*

First Window;—quarterly, first, barry of six *arg.* and *gul.*—second, *gul.* a chevron *or*, between three crescents *arg.* BARRY and PALMER.—two *gul.* two bars, gemells, and in chief *arg.* THORNHILL:—third, *arg.* on a bend *az.* three mullets of six points pierced of the field. MORLEY.

Second Window;—first, *gul.* two bars, gemells, nebulee, *arg.*—second, *or*, on a chief intended *gul.* three plates, *arg.*—third, *gul.* six besants, *or*, 3, 2, 1.

Third Window;—first, *gul.* two bars, gemells, *arg.* over all a bend of the second:—second, *or*, three chaplets *or*, cinquefoils, *gul.* 2 and 1:—third, *arg.* a chevron between three garbs, *gul.* SHEFFIELD.

Fourth Window;—first, *arg.* a plain cross *gul.* in bordures, *sable*:—second, partee per pale *or*, and *vert.* a cross pecerele, *gul.*

INGHAM:—third, *arg.* a chevron between three wolves heads, *gul.* LOVE:—fourth *azure.*

Fifth Window;—first, *gul.* a chevron between three plates:—second, *or.* a bend *sable*:—third, *arg.* three bars, *gul.*—fourth, *arg.* on a fess *az.* three fleur-de-lis, *or.*

Sixth Window;—first, lozenges *arg.* and *gul.*—second, on a canton *gul.*—third, on a canton *gul.* in a bend *or.*

*On the North side, lower Windows, from  
West to East.*

Second Window;—*arg.* a lion rampant *sable*, STAPYLTON.

Third Window;—*or.* a lion rampant *azure*, debruised with a bar componee, *arg.* and *gul.*

Fourth Window;—*azure*, six semi-decrosets, three cinquefoils *arg.* LORD DARCY.

Fifth Window;—barré of eight *arg.* and *azure*, three chaplets *or.* ogresses, *gul.* 2 and 1, charged with as many quarter-foils *arg.*

Sixth Window;—*gul.* three lucys hariant, *arg.* LUCY.

*In the Windows of the West end, in the lower Row, on the East side of the North Porch.*

First, *azure*, a cross *patonée*, *or*,  
PAGANEL.

*In the last North East Window next to the Steeple.*

First, *gul.* a cinquefoil, *arg.*—second, *or*, a lion rampant *azure*, PERCI.

*In the South side lower Window.*

Lately, *arg.* a lion rampant *sable*,  
STAPYLTON, which is now destroyed.

*In the last South Window.*

Chequee *or*, and *azure*, a fesse, *gul.*,  
CLIFFORD.

*Next to the Steeple, on the East side, were the following: viz.*

First, *arg.* on a fesse, between two bars, gemels, *gul.* three fleur-de-lis, *arg.* NORMANVILLE:—second, *arg.* a fesse, *gul.* between three poppin jays, *vert.* THEVENGE of KILTON;—third, *vert.* a saltire engrailed *or*; but a great part of those beautiful windows are now destroyed.



*On viewing the Abbey of Selby*

To view this work of Gothic art,  
 Which way we look or go,  
 The ancient fabric strikes the heart  
 With reverential awe.

The wise and holy men of yore  
 This lofty pile did raise,  
 Where Priests should shew Almighty power,  
 And sing their Maker's praise.

The choir with anthems sweetly sound,  
 And hallelujahs move,  
 Each heart to join in praise divine  
 Of our Redeemers' love.

The windows with a solemn light  
 In various colours shine,  
 And hold to view the long descent  
 Of Jesse's sacred line.

The heraldry of families,  
 The great, the wise, the just,  
 The patrons of the holy faith  
 Now sleeping in the dust.

Whose monuments along the walls  
 Are placed for men to learn  
 The paths of virtue here to keep,  
 And mind "the great concern."

The font has a very curious antique cover, with spires rising nearly the whole height of the side isle.

The great entrance, or principal gate to the Abbey had a very grand appearance, being adorned with much carved work in stone.

There was at the dissolution a chantry in this Church, north-east of the steeple, founded by John Latham, Clerk, and dedicated to *St. Catharine*, from which, Roger the last Abbot had an annuity of five pounds assigned to him, which he enjoyed until the year 1553.

*The Heights of different Parts of the Church  
are as follow:* feet

The height of the leads at the west end	51
The leads at the east end the same height, only a more upright roof	
From the leads to the battlement of the steeple	- - - 65

The height from the pavement to the battlement	- - - 116
------------------------------------------------	-----------

To which, if the height of the weather-cock be added	- - - 11
------------------------------------------------------	----------

Makes the whole height from the ground	- - - Feet 127
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*Grants to the Abbey of Selby.*

Pope Alexander the Second granted to the Abbot of *Selby*, and his successors, a faculty to use the ring, mytre, pastoral staff, dulmatic coat, gloves, and sandals; and of blessing the palls of the altar, and other ecclesiastical ornaments, and of conferring the first tonsure *dat apud avignon*, 2 Kal. June, (31 May) in the third year of his pontificate, 1070.

King William the First freed the Monks from all exactions, granting them the *court, sac, soc, tol, theme*, and *infangtheof*, with all such customs as the church of *St. Peter* at *York* enjoyed.

King William Rufus gave the patronage of this Abbey to Thomas the first of that name, Archbishop of *York*, and to his successors, along with the church of *St. Oswald* at *Gloucester*, in lieu of the jurisdiction which that Archbishop claimed over *Lindsey* in *Lincolnshire*. But shortly after, the said Archbishop regranted this church of *St. Germain's*, and made the Monks free from all customs, and to be quit of the consent and common council of the clergy (*quietas*

*clericorum consensu, consilioque communi* except for christianity's sake; and they had also licence from the crown to elect Abbots in cases of vacancy.

King Henry the First confirmed all that his father King William the First had granted; and also in the time of Osbert, the High-Sheriff of *Yorkshire*, confirmed the grant of *Crul*, made by Geofry de Wirce, to be free from *Danegeld*.—King Stephen, and King John, also confirmed the same.

In 1st. Henry the Third, 1217, the King exempted the Monks from payment of *Danegeld*, aids of the High-Sheriffs weapontakes, hundred, shire, temental, and murder, from payments for carriage, assize, summons, pleadings, &c. and for guarding the forests from *Blodwite*, &c. granting them *fac, soc*, &c. with the privileges not to be obliged to try any cause, but before the King, dated 5th of December, test. H. Dunelm, episc. John et William Marefcal.

In 5th. Henry the Third, the King granted the Monks free warrant in *Stanford*, *Superavon*, and *Crul*, with the liberty of fishing, and using all they should catch, except the royal fish, test. Simon de Tatehall.



In 14th. Henry the Third, they had a grant of lands and privileges from the King, which is now in the Tower of *London*.

In 36th. Henry the Third, the King granted them free warrants in their lands at *Selby, Thorpe, Brayton, Hamilton, Friefton, Hillam, Acafter-Selby, Chellestawe, Holme, Snaith, Rawcliff, and Eastoft*, if not within the liberty of the *Forest*. He also granted them *fac, soc, and infangtheof* in *Cruil*, and *Stallingburg*.

In 1308, the grant of Pope Alexander the Second was confirmed by William de Grenefield, and by the Dean and Chapter of *York*.

In 8th. Edward the Second, 1315, the King granted them free warrant in *Gunby*. By an inquisition taken 13th. Edward the Second, 1320, it appears that the Abbot of *Selby* had one messuage and one carucate of land in *North-Duffield*.

By a charter in 18th. Edward the Second, 1325, it appears that the Abbot of *Selby* had 600 acres of waste ground, of moor and turbary in *Rawcliff*; and in *Eastoft* 500 acres of waste, and 16s. annual rent; and in 5th. and 6th. Richard the Second, 1381, the King confirmed the grant as mentioned in *Burton's Monasticon Eboracense*.

*A List of the Premises given to the  
Abbey of Selby.*

Thomas, Archbishop of *York*, gave *Selby* Manor, with the Church, which King William the First, and King Richard the First confirmed.

In 5th. Edward the First, the King granted licence to the Abbot, to purchase 28l. land per annum, in his or their own fee, except such lands were held in capite; and also confirmed the lands of *Housal*;--a house in *Selby*, and 2s. annual rent in *Selby*;--2d. in *Barlby*, given by Walter de Hill;--8s. in *Lund*, given by William de Hamilton;--8s. 6d. in *Burton*, near *Brayton*, given by John Ferrer;--one croft in *Stal-  
linburg*, given by Norman D'Arcy;--and land in *Acaster*, given by Adam de Rome.

In 15th. Edward the First 1288, the King gave leave to appropriate the Church to the use of the Abbey, dated the 16th of May, apud Rothwell.

In Coucher's book of *Selby*, page 22, are the particulars of grants for 34 tenements in *Selby*.

In 22d. Edward the First of *England*, and 9th of *France*, 1294, the King granted

licence to appropriate the Church of *Brayton* to *Selby*, and two years after gave leave to receive two messuages, two crofts, and one acre of land there, and 11. 1s. 9d. annual rent.

Walter Talun, with the consent of Roger de Birley, his Lord, gave land upon the bank of the *River Ouse*, called *Fatel-Ruddings*.

Martin de London gave an essart called *Gunnel-Ruddings*.

Walter de Aula gave three acres in *Langley*, *Col-Croft*, and *Clay-Croft*, with an essart of land; and Walter, his son, gave part of a croft, with land in *Clayton-Croft*.

David de Aula confirmed his father's grants, and gave a toft near the monastery, of which Isabel, his relict, quitclaimed.

Wido de Lund gave threepence annuity out of a toft near the Mill.

Martin de Carpenter, of *Selby*, and Henry, his son, gave part of a toft.

Helia, daughter of Henry Snap, of *Selby*, gave a moiety of a toft; and Richard, son of Helias de *Selby*, gave an essart, being near the lane leading to *Brayton*.

Adam, son of Richard Macks, of *Selby*, gave a toft in *Goulthorpe*.

William le Tailleur, of *Beverley*, gave all his houses and tofts to Thomas, Abbot of *Selby*; and Hugh, son of Nigel de Cooper, gave ninepence out of a toft in *Micklegate*.

Martin Girswel, and Robert Arundel, of *Selby*, gave each an annual rent of twopence out of premises here; also the following persons: viz. Walter, son of Brace-neio, Walter Tour, of *Selby*, William Siteh, Thomas, son of Robert Bustersd, of *Thorpe*, each gave twopence per annum.

Peter de Hill, Walter, son of Ralph de *Selby*, Agnes, daughter of Nicholas Tane, Robert, son of H. Juvene, of *Selby*, Agnes, daughter of William de Clerk, John Proud, and William Frobel, each gave threepence per annum.

Agnes, relict of John Bond, of *Selby*, and William Brine, each gave fivepence per annum.

Henry Fartling, William Rooth, of *Hull*, Thomas de Brayton, Joan his wife, Wido de Kellefon, and Allan de *Selby*, in 10th. Edward the Second, 1317, each gave sixpence per annum.

Hugh Brag, of *Selby*, Agnes, daughter of Malby de Snaith, and R. de Haworth, each gave eightpence per annum.



John, son of Robert de Wistow, and Thomas, son of the said John, each gave ninepence per annum.

Adam, son of Gervas de Selby, and Agnes, daughter of William, son of Godric, each gave tenpence per annum.

Hugh Page, of *Selby*, and Amibel, his wife, Hugh Wilfin, John Hund, Peter, son of John Dod, of *Selby*, Lambert and Ivet de Botestan, William, son of Walter Tours, Maugre de Lund, and Roger, son of Henry de Wistow, each gave one shilling per annum.

Dominella, and Cecilia, daughters of Nicholas, the Physician at *Selby*, each gave two shillings and sixpence per annum.

John, son of John Juvene, gave three shillings per annum.

Walter de Turner gave four shillings per annum.

John, son of John de Selby, gave seven shillings per annum.

Roger Marshal gave eight shillings per annum.

Thomas Hybeldeston gave three marks per annum.

Agnes de Selby, relict of John de Loudain, gave to H. Abbot all her land lying between *Langley* and *Clayton-Croft*.

Margaret Ut——, of *Selby*, gave her land, and John, son of John le Chamberlain; gave to Thomas, Abbot of *Selby*, one croft, and all his land in *Brayton* and *Selby*.

Galfrid Peroys gave a toft in *Urengate*, and Henry de Kyrton gave a toft in *Over-Selby*.

Hugh, son of Richard le Katour, of *Selby*, in 1211, gave an effart near the *North-Wood*.

John de Carlisle gave one toft in *Goulthorpe*.

Thomas Loft, of *Selby*, and John Hunte-lagh, each gave a toft in *Middlethorpe*.

Robert, son of Henry Juvene, gave four acres of arable land called *Anne-riding*.

John, son of William Hagg, gave a toft in *Goulthorpe*.

Adam Tourey gave one acre in *Turner-riding*.

Sir Richard de Birley, Knt. in 1257, quitclaimed the Park of Staynor, and John Acheward. de Birlay quitclaimed the Herbage in *East-Wood* called the *Park*.

In 1258, 42nd Henry the Third, Walter, son of John Tercat, gave one effart called *Tod-hill-riding*.

William Parker gave an effart called *Tullin-riding*, and Hugh, son and heir of

Robert de Thorpe, gave the effart called *Sandwath*, in which also, John, son of Walter de Selby gave his share.

Robert Capra de Kypasche (Robert Goat of Kippax) gave a toft in *Goukthorp*, and Margaret, relict of William Ichgam, gave another there.

Cecily, relict of William Bell, of *Hathelfey*, gave her right in a house in *Micklegate*, in *Selby*.

*An Alphabetical List of the Premises  
given to Selby Abbey, with the  
Names of the Benefactors.*

*Acafter Selby*.—King Richard the First confirmed this town, given to them in King William the Conqueror's time, by Osbert de Arches, the High-Sheriff of *Yorkshire*.

Adam de Roma gave all his lands here.

Reginalda, sister of William Mordat, gave all her lands here.

Thomas de Acafter gave five acres; and Thomas Ketel of *Nether Acafter*, and Alice his wife, gave one house, twenty two acres of land, and two acres of meadow, to Simon, Abbot of *Selby*, about 1315, (*see under Selby*.)

By Kirby's inquest, it appears that the Abbot of *Selby* was Lord hereof.

Margaret Ut——, of *Selby*, gave her land, and John, son of John le Chamberlain, gave to Thomas, Abbot of *Selby*, one croft, and all his land in *Brayton* and *Selby*.

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*Adlingeflete*.—By a fine passed before William de Bereford, Lambert de Teskingham, John de Beustede, Henry le Scroope, William Joye, and John Bacun ;—Francis Bacun, and Joan, his wife, quitclaimed one messuage and two acres of land in *Athelingflete*, with the advowson of the church, which the said Francis and Joan claimed to her dower, by the gift of John Lovetot, her first husband, for which the Abbot gave them five pounds.

This church was a rectory anciently belonging to the patronage of the D'Aivil's and Lovetot's, till given to the Abbey of *Selby*, to which it was appropriated by Pope Clement the Fifth, and about 1260, the church was pulled down by John Fraunceys, then rector thereof; to which church before, the towns of *Ouseflete*, *Eastoft*, *Whitgift*, *Redness*, *Swineflete*, *Folkerby*, and *Haldenby*, (all in the parish of *Snaitth*) used to repair. But in 1304, the church of *Whitgift* being then dedicated, they were all to repair to it; and on the 11th day of September, 1307, this vicarage was ordained in it, viz. that the vicar, for the time being, shall have, for his sustentation, one mansion in *Athelingflete*; also one oxgang of land in the same field, with

four acres of meadow thereunto belonging; together with common pasture sufficient, and turbary for his necessary uses; also one bereary, near that of the Abbot and convent of *Selby's*; and the whole tythe hay of the barony, within the parish of *Athelingflete*; likewise the tythes of line, hemp, curtelages, foals, brood geese, hens, pigs, milk, wool, and lamb; also all personal and quadrigesimal tythes of the tenants of the said barony, and of their goods and chattels; also all mortuaries for the dead, and wedding pennies of the said tenants. Moreover, all the small tythes and oblations of the said tenants, and of all other persons, made in purifications, espousals, and celebration of masses for the dead, belonging to the said barony; also all oblations, whatsoever, made at the trunk of the holy cross within the said church; in which respects, the vicars hereof shall be taxed to support all episcopal burdens, and others, which are incumbent thereon.

*Agrum.*—The Monks had the tythes of this place.

*Aland.*—In 1311, 4th Edward the Second, a composition was made between Sir John, son and heir of Sir Roger de Mowbray, on the one part, and the Abbot of *Selby* on

the other, whereby the said Sir John quitclaimed to the Abbot, all his right in the soil and manor of *Crowle*, and others, viz. *Eastoft*, *Luddington*, *Garlthorpe*, *Watton*, *Amcotes*, *Aland*, and *Teshelay*, and the advowson of the church in *Garlthorpe*, with eight oxgangs of land in *Amcotes*; and the Abbot and Convent granted to the said Sir John de Mowbray, &c. in all the woods, &c. so that it may be lawful for the Abbots, saving also their free warrant of goats, foxes, wolves, conies, &c. and the said Sir John was to take to his own use of the waste lands (*appruare de vesto*) and in the isle of *Axholm*, saving free pasture for the Abbots free tenants, &c.

*Allerton*, near *Bradford*.—William Scot de Calverley gave the moiety of an essart of land, called *Heton-sly*, in this territory, which was confirmed by Jane, sole daughter of Thomas de Thornton, widow, and by Henry, son of Robert Wallens.

*Amcotes*.—Nigel de Albini, towards finding lights in the church, gave one carucate of land here.

Gufrid de Clerk, quitclaimed three oxgangs and thirty acres of land, lying between *Newcroft* and *Lane-Dyke*, with the fishery in *Grassgarth*.



Nicholas de Chevrincourt for an obit. on the 12 Kal. Sep. (Aug. 21.) for Grun-dréda de Ver, his wife, with the consent of William Milton de Ver, his son, gave twelve shillings out of land, that Reyner de Gunnef held of Wido de Ver, in *Gunnef*.

*Angoreby*.—King Richard the First confirmed to them two oxgangs of land here, given by Wido de Ver, senior.

*Ardesley*, or *Erdeslaw*.—John de Melfa, with the consent of his wife, Amice, gave all his land in *Erdeslaw*, to Richard, Abbot of *Selby*, in exchange for others in *Beverley*.

*Arnesnest*.—Roger de Canci gave lands here, which King Richard the First confirmed.

*Ascheby*.—R. de Crévécour gave this church which King Richard the First confirmed. (*See Redburne*.)

*Balne*.—Henry de Hay gave eightpence annuity out of a tenement in this place.

Roger de Birkin, with his corps, gave the homage and service of Renegald, son of G—, and the sum of seven shillings and sixpence per annum.

Hugh, son of Richard de Povelington, gave all his lands here.

Reginald, son of Roger de Polington, gave the service of Richard de Builli, for

lands here in *Witeker*, and the said Richard de Builli gave the said lands, and what he held of Reginald, son of Alexander de Polington, and Hugh, son of Ralph de Polington.

Alexander, son of Richard de Polington, gave one penny per annum, being the service of Richard de Builli, and also gave six acres of land here, in *Pancsball*, or *Ranesshall*.

Olbert, son of Alfrid de Polington, quit-claimed to the Abbot all the services of Richard de Builli.

P——, son of Olbert de Leyfing gave all his land here in *Witeker*.

*Bardelby*, now *Barlby*.—Hugh Ward of *Thorpe*, son of Robert de Thôrpe, gave the Ferry here, over the river *Ouse*, to Thomas, Abbot of *Selby*.

——, son of Roger de Frieston, of *Selby*, gave four acres of land in this place, and in *Urfeld*, or *Ucfeld*.

Walter, son of Hugh, son of Nigel de *Selby*, gave half an acre in *Ucfeld*.

Henry, son of Henry, son of Hugh Biscope, gave the homage and service of Ralph de Thorpe for five acres in *Ucfeld*.

Hugh, son of Robert de Thorpe, gave the annual rent of elevenpence out of lands here.

Hugh de Purman, of *Selby*, gave a toft and two acres; and Robert le Butler, of *North-Deighton*, gave two fefions of land in *Bardelby*.

Hugh Ward, fon of Robert de Thorpe, who gave the paffage over the river *Onfe*, with his Natives, alfo gave all the water, and all the profits, (*totoque rivagio et navigio*) quite through, or to, or near his fee, going to or from *Selby*.

The fame perfon alfo gave the efcheats, wards, relev. &c. in this place, all which Hugh, fon of Sir William de Langthwaite, confirmed.

Sir William de Aton, Knt. quit-claimed the annual rent of five fhillings per annum. It was agreed between the faid Sir William de Aton, and the Abbot of *Selby*, that the latter fhould have twelve acres and alnet of the *Marsh of Bardelby*; and that Sir William fhould have the refidue of forty acres to inclofe the fame; and the Abbot alfo was to have pasture for twelve grown cattle in the faid *Marsh* when laid common. (*tempore aporto.*)

John Chambere (Camera) de *Selby* gave five acres in *Ucfeld*.

Gilbert de Aton releafed the Monks from all actions, &c. (*See Selby.*)

*Barley*.—Henry, son of Robert, son of Nicholas de Barley, gave five acres in *Barley*.

*Belton*.—Nigel de Mowbray gave the Town croft, and all the crofts in *Moswood*, in this territory.

*Berwick*, in *Elmet*.—King Richard the First confirmed to them the lands given in this place.

*Beverley*.—The Monks had lands, &c. here, which they exchanged for others in *Ardesley*, as above.

*Birne*.—(See *Gateford*)

*Bolnesford*, now *Buttesford*.—Wido de Ver gave this church, which King Richard the First confirmed.

*Bramwith*.—Wido de Ver gave lands here.

*Brayton*.—King William the First gave half a carucate of land in this place, where twenty carucates made a Knight's fee.

John de Lasceles gave *Archil*, and his land, from the house of the said *Archil* to *Selby*, betwixt the Pool (*vivarium*) and *Trane Moor*, with two oxgangs and one carucate, which Henry de Lacy confirmed, along with another oxgang, which the said John gave, on the day his brother Robert died, with another carucate, which the



Monks were to have on the day he should die.

Richard de Croule gave four acres here.

Walter de Aula, and Agnes, his wife, gave one oxgang, four acres, one toft, and two effarts.

Robert Courtney Brayton gave a toft, one oxgang of land, and threepence annuity, which William, his fon and heir confirmed.

Richard de Langwate gave all his land here.

William, fon of Ralph Spurneturty, gave three acres of land on the north of the church, to William Foliot, Rector of *Brayton*.

Matthew de Rington gave the annual rent of three fhillings out of lands here.

There were alfo the following benefactions: John, fon of Ralph de Brayton, gave fix acres and one rood.

John de Clark, of *Brayton*, gave seven acres in the wood of *Brayton*.

Robert de Thorpe, fon of Mulger de Stiveton, gave the wood of *Brayton*, as much as belonged to three oxgangs.

Richard Besset, of *Brayton*, gave his share of *Brayton-barch*, as much as belonged to sixteen oxgangs of land.

Nicholas Besslet, and Agnes, his wife, gave thirty acres for their anniversaries, and for a pittance of wine to the convent.

Robert Besslet, of *Brayton*, quit-claimed all *Brayton-berge*, with the ground.

William Edward quit-claimed his right in *Brayton-ley*, as much as belonged to two oxgangs of land.

Adam, and Agnes de Mar, gave all rents, lands, &c. which they had of the gift of Hugh and Agnes de Mar, their father and mother.

John, son of Gamel Orre, gave six acres near *Langeley*.

Alice, wife of Robert de Cook, of *Brayton*, gave one acre in *Frost-riddings*.

Ralph de Ruhale, or Richale, gave the third part of the church of *Brayton*.

Sir Henry de Vernoil, Knt. quit-claimed his right in the advowson hereof.

In 9th. Edward the Second, 1315, Simon de Cowherd gave all his right in *Brayton-berge*.

In 10th. Edward the Second, Ad. son of Richard de Hamelton, quit-claimed his right also.

William, son of Robert de Brayton, did the same.

Memorandum—That the Abbot had thirty-three oxgangs in the *Hoga de Brayton*; and the other Participants have common for twenty-two oxgangs; viz. Thomas de Brayton, five oxgangs; Prior de Drax, four oxgangs; Robert, William de Ruhale, and John de Silheste, each two oxgangs; John Orre, and Robert de Gatenst, each one oxgang; and the Heirs of W. Besset, five oxgangs—Those particulars were taken 31st. Edward the Third, 1357.

John, son of ——— de Hemingburgh, gave all his land here.

William Sparrow gave one acre;—William Foliot, formerly Rector of *Brayton*, gave two acres;—and John, son and heir of Robert Cote, of *Brayton*, gave his essart here.

Richard, son of Hugh de Doddingley, with the consent of Christiana, his wife, gave fivepence per annum.

John, called of Rygate, son of Robert de Cook, of *Brayton*, quit-claimed his right in an essart called *Frost-croft*.

Robert de Courtney, of *Brayton*, confirmed fourpence rent per annum, given by John Beaver, of *Brayton*.

Edufa, relict of William Frost, of *Brayton*, gave six shillings and threepence out of lands here.

Sir Milo Boffet, with his corps, gave four acres of land.

In 1220, 4th. Henry the Third, the church of *Brayton* was thus divided; viz. the third part of the tythe-corn, hay, wool, and lamb thereof, was assigned to the Prebent of *Wiflow*, who demised them for the rent of fourteen pounds per annum (*which see under the History of that Prebent*).

In 1263, 47th. Henry the Third, a contest about the advowson of the church of *Brayton* was brought before Gilbert de Preston, and John de Wivil, justices, between Thomas, Abbot of *Selby*, and Henry de Vernoil; when the latter gave up all his right to the Abbot; who, in return, gave to him a messuage, garden, &c. in *Pollington*, and *Balne*; and all the close of wood called *Wyteker*, in *Ramesholme*; with two acres in *Snayth-Ings*, *Swancroft*, &c.

By Kirby's inquest, it appears that the Abbot of *Selby* was Lord hereof.

In 1293, the church here was appropriated and annexed to the Archdeaconry of *York*, when William de Hamilton, then Archdeacon, was presented to this church, whereby he had the whole right of the same united to his dignity, and held by him as one benefice.



The said William de Hamilton having the advowson hereof given him by John de Lascey; yet, for all this, the patronage of this church ever belonged to the Abbot and Convent of *Selby*.

On the second of May, 1348, William Melton, Archbishop of *York*, ordained, that out of the fruits of the church of *Brayton* (appropriated to the Abbot and Convent of *Selby*) thereof a competent portion allotted for the maintenance of a secular Vicar, to be by these religious ever presented; which Vicarage shall consist in these following things: viz. In one competent mansion, to be built in a place called *Parson's-Intack*, lying on the north side of the church, containing two acres or more, with its edifices, to be erected by the said Abbot and Convent at their own costs; also in twenty-three acres, vulgarly called *Courtenay's-land*; together with the common of pasture to the same belonging (except in the common wood, or hag, in *Brayton*); also the Vicar shall receive the pension of one pound per annum, which the Rector had out of the Prebendary of *Wistow*; and the tythes of foals, pigs, calves, geese, swans, hens, pidgeons, line, and hemp, of curtelages,

and of milk, honey, and bees; and also of wool, paid either in the fleece or money for it; also the tythe of toll and pulleny, as they ought to be paid in money; likewise the tythe, personal and quadrigessimal, and all kinds of oblations within the said church, as well in wax as money; and all mortuaries, as well live as dead, of the defunct; also the pennies for the vigils of the dead, and spousals given. The portion of which Vicarage shall be taxed at twenty-two marks sterling; furthermore, ordaining, that the Vicar, for the time being, shall bear all archiepiscopal and archidiaconal burdens, and all other ordinary burdens whatsoever, belonging to the church. But the Abbot and Convent shall build anew, and repair the chancel as oft as need requires. And as to extraordinary burdens, incumbent on the church, the Vicar shall be taxed *pro rata*; but the tythe-corn, hay, wool, and lamb, payable in fleece as well as in money, and the tythe of pullen, as oft as it happens in all bodies, also the tythe of mills of the whole parish, and other rents, profits, and emoluments to the church belonging, excepting those which make the portion of the Vicarage, shall

appertain to the Abbot and Convent of *Selby*, and their successors, for ever.

*Brichton*.—(See *Gunneby*).

*Bubwith*.—Gilbert Tylon, King William the First's standard bearer, gave two carucates of land in this territory, in a place called *Gunelby*.

*Burton-Salmon*.—Robert de Barley quit-claimed the service of Hugh de Gateford, and his family.

Hugh, son of William de Lascey, of *Gateford*, quit-claimed to Alexander, the Abbot of *Selby*, &c. the homage and service of Alexander, son of Ric. de Gateford.

Henry Vernoil quit-claimed to the Monks, the service of Everard Fitz-Adam, with his family. (See *Gateford and Selby*).

*Butterwick*.—Roger de Mowbray gave lands here which King Richard the First confirmed.

*Butterwyk-upon-Trent*.—Alexander Fitz-William gave his land here.

Wido de Ver gave the church of *St. Bartholomew*, near the castle in *Lincoln*, with all his land in this territory, and four fisheries in the river *Trent*, for an anniversary obit for Gilbert de Ver, Abbot of *Selby*, his brother, which he afterwards confirmed to them.

*Carleton*.—Peter de Brus gave the *Grange* here, which the Monks had held of Agnes, late wife of Ranulph Fitz-Swain.

Richard, Abbot of *Selby*, granted to Robert, Prior of *Drax*, all the tythe from the north part of the oak called *Fair-haia*, in the wood of *Birne*, or *Barlay*, through the middle of the *Marsh* to *Hundolfsweith*, and from thence by the streight ditch, directly to *Espholm*, and all tythe from *Espholm* to *Appletreholm*, as the ditch goes to the new *Foss*, or ditch of *Carleton*; and the Prior granted to the Abbot, all the tythes on the south to the new ditch, and from thence to the river *Ayre*; and Adam de Ballaqua gave this oak tree called *Fair-haia*, as a boundary never to be cut down (*ad standum in perpetuum, et non rescindendum*), binding himself, and his successors, never to cut it down, or root it up, *sub pœna Anathematis*.

In 1240, 8th. of Stephen, R. de Pote gave lands here, lying near to the Monks granary, on condition that R. Abbot of *Selby*, grant leave to the Parishioners of this town, to have a Chantry, and a proper Chaplain, who shall swear to observe all the rights of the church; but if he does not, the Abbot, without contradiction,



might remove him. The Parishioners finding necessaries for their Chaplain and Clerk.

*Carleton, near Lincoln.*—Thomas Machurst gave three oxgangs of land in this territory, in a culture called *Hildalewang*.

The Abbot held here one toft, called *Rampton-hall*; two other tofts, a third part of the manor, eight acres, three selions, and one place called *Joneldale*, and another called *Kathildale*.

*Challeflower, or Chatteflower.*—This Manor did belong to the Abbot of *Selby*; but I apprehend this has been mistaken for *Chelleflowe*, in *Bradford-dale*.—Robert de Everingham gave this place for the good of his own soul, and that of Isabel, his wife: which she afterwards, in her widowhood, confirmed; and John de Lacy, Earl of *Lincoln*, did the same.

*Clementhorpe.*—The Monks had one manse, or dwelling here. (See *Hillam*).

*Crowle.*—Gilfrid de la Wyree the Fourth, in William the First's time, gave to Benedict, the Abbot, a hundred of land (*hundredum terræ*) with sac and soc in this place, free from all services and customs, which was confirmed by King Henry the First, free from all services, except danegeld;

E

and also by King Richard the First, and by Nigel de Albineio, who also gave them the Wapontac and Warren, that he might be a Monk in their house.

Ralph, son of Elias de Crul, gave his land here, and in *Esgarth*; and Geoffrey, son of Peter de Crowle, quit-claimed eight acres; Humfrey de Tretun gave one messuage; Agnes, daughter of John la Wrok, gave one messuage and two oxgangs; and Catherine de Crowle, daughter of Geoffrey de Hanburg, quit-claimed all.

Roger de Mowbray gave the *Fishery* here, and *Esgarth*.

In 1262, 46th. Henry the Third, Richard, Bishop of *Lincoln*, confirmed the grant of this Church to the Monks, saving the rights of the Church of *Lincoln*; and John Albery, Bishop of *Lincoln*, about 1315, ordained, that this Vicarage consist of the altarage, all the lesser tythes, two oxgangs of land, one dwelling-house, six acres of land, and one mark per annum, paid by the Abbot. (*See Selby*).

*Doncaster*.—King Richard the First confirmed lands in this place, given to the Monks.

*Drayton*.—William de Drayton gave one oxgang and an half, with a toft and croft.

Nigel de Clerk, and his brother, sons of Hugh, and Alexandria, his wife, gave this Church, saving two shillings yearly rent to be paid to *St. Peter's Church at York*.

Thomas, son of Robert de Drayton, gave fourteen shillings and one penny per annum out of lands here.

*Duffield*.—King Richard the First confirmed to them one carucate of land here, given by Swane, *Homo Gilberti Tifun*.

*Elvelay*, now *Kirk-Ella*.—In William the First's time, Gilbert Tyson gave the tythes and the Church at *Elvelay*, which were confirmed to them by King Richard the First.

In the 2d. of Edward the Second, the Abbot, having obtained the King's licence, exchanged this Church, with the Priory of *Hautemprice*, for other lands.

This Church was confirmed to them by Roger de Mowbray, by Eustace de Vescy, by William Constable de Flaynburgh, and by John de Beaver.

There was a strong contest between John de Hesel, Rector of this Church, on the one part, and Osmund de Stuteville, Rector of the Church of *Cottingham*, on the other part, touching the tythes of *Newland*, and *New-*

land fields, and of the town of *Hull*; from *Hundolfgate* to the road leading to the passage over the river *Hull*, and *Bringham*, or *Dringham*, *Haverflat*, *Common-Grange*, and *Charter-Grange*, *Southinge*, from a place called *Prestenge*, or *Frestenge*, towards the south; *Grinderdesty* extends itself to *Hundolfgate*, and of the *Whichri*. At last, in the fourth year of the pontificate of Godfrey de Kinton, Archbishop of *York*, 1261, 45th. Henry the Third, by the consent of the Abbot of *Selby*, Patron of *Elvelay*; and of Sir Hugh Bigod, Patron of *Cottingham* Church; it was agreed, that the Rector of *Cottingham*, shall have the proper tythes of *Newland*, and the fields called *Newland-fields*, and of the town of *Hull*, &c. as above; and the Rector of *Elvelay* shall have only the greater tythes of seventeen oxgangs in the field of *Skiteby*; and of thirty-two oxgangs, and five acres, in the field of *Willardby*; and twenty-two acres, in parcels, there, and in the field of *Stenton*; of sixteen acres in a place called *Stock-inge*, and in the — nineteen acres; and of thirty-two acres and an half in *Newton*, of which he may receive great and small tythes, saving to the Rector of *Cottingham* all the lesser tythes of those places, excepting the thirty-three



acres and an half in *Newton*. Dat. aq̄ud  
*Ripon*, 4 Kal. Jul. (28 Jan.)

*Elvestueth*, or *Elvestwaite*.—Roger de Mowbray gave to Gilbert de Ver, Abbot, &c. lands here, which King Richard the First confirmed; being six oxgangs and five aeres: He also confirmed that part called *Tunnecroft*, and all the crofts in *Moss-Wood*, which Nigel, his son, had given.

Ralph Garbue, with the consent of his Lord, Roger de Mowbray, and of Hugh, his son and heir, gave half an oxgang, with a toft here.

*Ejgarth*.—(See *Crowle*).

*Escrick*.—Picot de Lascels gave two oxgangs of land here.

*Eastoft*.—Walter, son of Walter de Eastoft, gave three felions of land here.

John, son of Walter, also gave five acres in this place.

Thomas, son of ———, quit-claimed all that the Abbot had in this place, in *Crowle*, and *Dam*; and gave ten shillings per annum out of lands here, held by Thomas de Anwake, who likewise gave a toft and a turbary.

James, son of Elias de Eastoft, gave two felions of land.

Walter, son of Ralph de Eastoft, gave half an acre to Thomas, the Abbot, and Convent.

John de Clerk, of *Eastoft*, gave all his land here. (*See Selby and Snayth*).

*Fairburn*.—In 1343, 17th. Edward the Third, the Abbot exchanged the tythes of *Whilowton*, (*Willoughton*) in Com. *Linc.* with the Knights templars, for some tenements in *Fairburn*, and *Potterlagh*.

*Flaxley*.—King William the First, when he founded this Abbey, gave six oxgangs of land in this territory.

*Folkardby*.—(*See Snayth*).

*Folkerthorpe*.—In 25th. Edward the Third, 1351, the Abbot had one carucate of land here. The Abbot of *Selby* was chief Lord here; for I find that Alice, daughter of Thomas de Gunneby, agreed to give thirteen shillings and fourpence for the redelivery of a toft, a wind-mill, and six oxgangs of land, wanting six acres; which Thomas de Gunneby (lately hanged for felony) had forfeited to William de Aflakby, Abbot of *Selby*.

*Frieston*.—C. de Hilham gave six shillings and sixpence out of lands here.

Thomas, the second of that name, Archbishop of *York*, gave the Church of

this town, enjoining his successors not to annul this gift; but I do not find it was ever appropriated to this Abbey: On the contrary, it was appropriated to the Prebent of *Wistow*, in 1222.

By Kerby's inquest, it appears that the Abbot was Lord of this place.

*Gateford*.—Gilbert, son of Nicholas de Lund, gave one oxgang of land in *Gateford*; a toft and land in *Lund*; one toft near *Tem*, or *Tern*; and another in *Westanlands*; with his share in *Routenker*, (*Routencar*) in *Gateford*.

Wido de Lund, son of Henry de Kelesay, and Alice, his wife, daughter of Nicholas de Lund, gave all their lands in *Gateford*, *Burton*, *Lund*, and *Birne*, with the service of Michael de Lund, of seven shillings and tenpence per annum.

Agnes, relict of John Orre, of *Brayton*, gave a toft in *Gateford*, and confirmed all the lands, &c. here, which Ralph, the Physician, and John, her husband, held.

Amice, niece of Ralph, the Physician, and Emma, her sister, gave up all the land that their uncle held in *Gateford* and *Lund*.

Margaret, sister and heir of the said Ralph, wife of Walter, (*Ultra usum*) in 1259, 43d. Henry the Third, gave the

Abbot possession of the said premises; and also gave a toft, croft, one oxgang, and an essart in this territory.

Alice, with the ring, (*cum annulo*) gave an annuity of six shillings out of lands here in *Selby*. (*See Selby*).

*Gerlethorpe*.—(*See Aland*).

*Goukthorpe*.—(*See Selby*).

*Grimston*.—(*See Stallingburgh*).

*Gunneby*, and *Gunnelby*.—Gilbert Tyson gave two carucates of land in *Bubwith*, in a place called *Gunnelby*; and the Abbot had the tythes of *Gunneby*.

King John gave this place, and also gave the Pool (*vivarium*)

In 1294, 22d. Edward the First, Wil. de Thorntoft gave all his land in *Gunneby*, and *Brichton*, which he had of the gift of Sir Thomas de *Gunneby*.

Oliver de *Gunneby* gave lands to find lights; and all the tythe of Ralph de *Gunneby*, and of all other smaller tythes of the said Ralph de *Gunneby*, except the tythe that the Church of *Bubwith* had in his father's time, of the Moor of *Stalbayn*.

In 1321, 14th. Edward the Second, William, son of John de Tadcaster, of *Bubwith*, gave fifteen acres in *Gunneby*.



Oliver de Gunneby, for the support of of a Chaplain to Minister at the Alter of *St. Mary*, in *Bubwith*, for the good of his soul, and that of Patronill, his wife, &c. gave three acres in *Bubwith*, and two acres and an half in *Gunneby-field*, and ten acres near to the boundaries of *Brickton*, within the living of *Gunneby*, and six perches of land and meadow of the length and breadth of *Fimor*, and near to the river *Derwent*: He also gave half a mark rent-charge, and five shillings per annum out of a carucate of land at *Brickton*, and Thomas Histon confirmed it.

In 1262, Thomas de Mulgate, the Archbishop's Officer, ordered John de Giveldale to take and enjoy, for his life, the half of fifty marks of money, and the half of the minute tythes of the demesnes of Thomas de Gunneby, as Rector of a mediety of the Church of *Bubwith*; and after his death, the property to be disposed of by the Abbot, and Church of *Bubwith*.

King Edward granted the Abbot free warrant in his demesne lands of *Gunneby*, if not within the *Forest*.

*Haldanby*.—(See *Snayth*).

*Hamelton*.—Ilbert de Lacy gave the Manor of *Hamelton*, which Robert de Lacy,

his son, for the good of the soul of his brother Hugh, confirmed, as did Gilbert and Henry, grandsons of the donor.

Robert, son of William de Hamelton, sold to the Abbot, his right in the lands of Arnold, his grandfather.

Peter de Cockfeld quit-claimed two acres here.

Roger de Hamelton gave the land and pasture of *Geiker*, except one oxgang, called *West-Ridding*, in *Hamelton*; with all his estovers and all his woods of *Hamelton*.

By Kerby's Inquest, it appears that the Abbot of *Selby* was Lord of this place.

William de Gateford, son and heir of Nicholas de Burstal, quit-claimed his right in the wood called the *Hoga de Hamelton*, (now *Hamelton-Hough*) that the said Abbot might inclose the same.

It was also quit-claimed by John, son and heir of Hugh de Lacy, of *Gateford*.

The said John also gave Alfwinde Byrkhouse, (the vassal of his brother Robert) with the land that he bought of Osbert, the Priest of *Byrkin*. (*See Thorpe, juxta Ebor*).

In 1292, 20th. Edward the First, the Abbot granted licence that John de Crawcombe, Vicar-General, shall ordain a chauntry in honour of the Virgin Mary,

for one Priest, and one Clerk, who were to have ten marks out of the profits of the Church of *Brayton*; reserving to the Abbot and Convent, a right of presenting thereto.

*Athelsay*, now *Haddlesey*.—Elizabeth, relict of Adam de Barkeston, Isabel, and Hawise, her daughters, gave one messuage and one oxgang of land, in *Hansay*, to David, the Abbot.

Robert, son and heir of Sir Robert de Willeby, Knt. delivered seision of a field in *West-Haddlesey*, about which there had been a contest.

*Hantburgh-upon-Trent*.—In 1253, 37th. Henry the Third, John Senior, of *Spalding*, gave an annuity of two shillings out of lands here.

*Heck*.—Henry de L'Isle (*de Insula*) quit-claimed his right in two oxgangs of land here, saving the King's right to one shilling.

He also, with the consent of Margaret, his wife, gave one oxgang in *South-Heck*.

Herbert de Arches gave the service of Simon, son of Gamel de Pucheuhalle.

*Helington-South*.—Emma de Lascels gave a mill here for one messuage, which her son Adam confirmed by hanging a knife on the altar, only reserving the right of

having the corn ground for his own house use ; and Adam de Preston, and Maud, his wife, confirmed the same in 1287.

*Horeswell.*—In 21st. Edward the First, the Monks had a grant of lands in this place.

*Hillam.*—Thomas, the second of that name, Archbishop of *York*, consented that Nigel (*præpositus archiepiscopi*) shall give to Hugh, Abbot and Convent of *Selby*, two carucates and an half of land in this territory, with *fac*, *soc*, &c. which King Richard the First confirmed.

By Kerby's inquest, the Abbot was Lord of this place.

In 1255, 38th. Henry the Third, Sir John de Everingham, Lord of *Birkin*, quit-claimed all the waste next to the town by *Northboys*, betwixt *Birkin*, and *Hillam*, according to the boundaries, with all the right of him, the said Sir John, and of Lady Isabel de Navil, or her ancestors.

The said Sir John also quit-claimed all his right in a place called the *Bure*, and all waste near *Hillam*, which was the Monks part of *Northboys*.

He also gave them a road of twenty-four feet broad, from *Agatte-bridge* to *Holerfeld-firth*, by the ditch of *Stocking* and *Hillam*.



Osbert de Brayton gave a culture, which was part of *Breſton*, upon *Beatrice-hill*.

Thomas, ſon of Thomas the ſecond of that name Archbiſhop of *York*, confirmed what his predeceſſors Thomas and Girard had given; alſo the half carucate in the territory given by Robert de Ballaqua, with a manſe or dwelling - houſe in *Clementhorpe*.

*Hillam*. — Lady Iſabella, wife of Sir Simon de Kelkfield, in 1249, quit-claimed all her right in the incloſed land between *Hillam* and *Hamelton*, with the common of *Hillam* and *Barlay* called *Le Beur*.

Peter de Kelkfield quit-claimed the ſame, together with all that land of Sir Simon, his brother.

Alexander de Navil quit-claimed the homage and ſervice of Adam, ſon of Erneſius, and all his family.

Adam, ſon of Adam de Wytelay, quit-claimed two oxgangs of land here.

Agnes, daughter of Peter de Birlay, with her corps, gave an annual rent of ſeven ſhillings and fixpence out of lands in this townſhip.

William, ſon of Richard de Rode, of *Hillam*, gave a toft and ten acres of land.

Adam, son of Geoffrey de Hanburgh, gave a toft, croft, and brush-wood.

William Schilling, of *Hillam*, gave a toft and one oxgang.

Richard de Rode, of *Hillam*, gave a toft and ten acres of land, all in this territory.

William de Camera, of *Milford*, gave a water-courfe of ten feet broad through the middle of *Calvetun*, and the meadow of *Lumley*, from the spring of *Crefwel*, to the manor of *Frieston*, which was granted and quit-claimed by Emma, wife of Walter de Breton, Roger de Berlay, of *Lumley*, Richard, son of John de Breton, Robert de Gateford, Robert Bec, and Emma, daughter of Robert de la Ger, of *Lumley*.

*Holme*.—Auger de Carey gave two oxgangs of land in this place, which King Richard the First confirmed.

Adam Tyfon, with the consent of Emma, his wife, and William, his son, gave a place in the wood of *Holme*, called *Atoncroft*, with common pasture in the wood, and timber for building, and wood for fencing or burning, and free pannage for their hogs, which was confirmed by William Constable, of *Flaynburgh*; who also gave an effart called *Holter-hirft*, on the north of the *Hermitage* of *Holme*.

Robert Constable of *Holme*, gave all his lands here.

Maude de Belver, widow, with the consent of John de Belver, her son, gave towards augmenting this *Hermitage* of *Holme*, all that part in *Holler-hirst* which had belonged to Adam Tyson, her grandfather; and the said Sir John, her son, confirmed, and also gave seven acres in *Holme*.

Robert, son of John Beuvar, of *Holme*, gave his mill and half an oxgang of land here, which William, son and heir of Eustace de Vesey confirmed, along with sixty acres waste, and the service of forty acres more.

Ralph de Insula gave a culture of land here in *Risebrigg*, with pasture for ten cows; and also gave half an oxgang, and sixty acres, in *Risebrigg*, which Robert Constable quit-claimed.

William de Hurst quit-claimed all his right of common in the effarts called *Risebrigg*, *Inch-ridding*, *Calve-croft*, *Suthfeld*, and *Holmhurst*, except *Suthfeld* and *Calve-croft*, when corn or hay.

Ralph de Bever, son of Robert del Holm, of *Grimesby*; Robert, son of

Gilbert de la More, and others, quit-claimed *Risebrigg*.

John Parfin, of *Holme*, and others, quit-claimed their right of common in certain lands near the *Hermitage*.

William de Vascy gave seven acres of land next to *Aton-croft*.

John, son and heir of Sir William de Vascy, quit-claimed the half oxgang of land, which Ralph de Insula gave.

*Hook*.—Sir Thomas de Hook, Knt. gave lands in this field, with a toft and croft.

Roger de Hook gave twenty perches of land in breath, in the moor near the *Hermitage*; and in length as far as it extends southward; as also two perches from the *Hermitage* to the river *Ouse* for a road.

In 1318, by an agreement made between the Abbot, and Sir Thomas de Hook, the latter was to have the tythe of his turves, of a mill, and of fish-garth-stalls, paying to the Abbot six shillings and eightpence per annum.

Richard de Kellefay, Abbot of *Selby*, granted licence to John de Hook, and his heirs, to have a chantry in the Chapel of his Court-Yard, (*infra atrium*) at *Hook*,



saving the rights of the mother of *Snayth*, and the Chaplain thereof was to swear fidelity to the Abbot of *Selby*.

*Huddellston*.—Thomas, the second of that name, Archbishop of *York*, gave part of the tythes of this place.

*Kelfeld*.—Hernerus gave lands in *Chelchefeld*, which King Richard the First confirmed.

*Luddington*, in *com. Lincoln*.—In 1262, 46th. Henry the Third, the grant of this Church was confirmed to them by Richard, Bishop of *Lincoln*.

In the same year, David, Abbot of *Selby*, having this Church appropriated to the Abbey, paid to Simon Barton, Archdeacon of *Stow*, a pension of one mark out of the profits thereof, besides procurations and synodals, which in 1272, the Archdeacon quit-claimed, reserving the procurations and synodals; and in 1327, 1st. Edward the Third, Henry Berwes, Bishop of *Lincoln*, examined the register of Hugh, Bishop of *Lincoln*, and found that Robert de Brayton was presented by the Abbot and Convent of *Selby* to this Vicarage, on the death of Robert de Ferriby, in whose time, the Vicarage

was taxed by the Archdeacon of *Stow*, and then it consisted of one manse or dwelling-house, in the altarage, and tythe of hay, demised at nine pounds three shillings.

In 1337, 2d. Edward the Third, Sir John de Mowbray, Lord of *Axiholme*, gave the Abbot licence to inclose five acres of waste in this territory, near *Mikildyk*. (*See Aland*).

*Lund*.—Gilbert Tyfon gave one carucate of land in the field *Writtelow*.

Peter de Hamelton, Clerk, in 19th. Edward the First, 1291, quit-claimed eight shillings annual rent out of lands in this place.

Humfrid, son of Hubert de Ruhale, gave all his lands here, with a toft. (*See Gateford and Selby*).

*Menthorpe*.—(*See Skipwith*).

*Middlethorpe*.—(*See Selby*).

*Midford*.—The Monks had a farm in this township.

*Migrum*.—Gilbert Tyfon gave his tythe here.

*Misreton*.—The Monks had lands here confirmed by King Richard the First.

*Newbay*.—Henry de Staingate gave one shilling annual rent out of lands here.

Hugh, son of Adam de Noua-Haia, gave two acres of land in this territory.

*Osgodeby*, near *Hynerdby*.—Wido de Ver gave land that belonged to the ——— of Alan Muzard.

*Polkerthorpe*.—Gilbert Tyson gave two carucates of land in this place.

*Polington*.—Henry de Insula gave two oxgangs and a half of land, and Jordan de Insula gave half a carucate of land that Henry his brother had given him, which was quit-claimed by Amibel his sister, and by Oliver de Vendover.

Ralph de Arnalthorpe gave lands here.

1318, Simon, Abbot of *Selby*, granted leave to Thomas de Polington to have a Chaplain to celebrate in this Chapel.

Gamel, son of Bosting, or Basine, gave five oxgangs of land here, in 21st. Henry the Third. (Johnston, p. 45.)

*Potterlagh*.—(See *Fairburn*).

*Qneinburg*, or *Rueningburgh*.—Robert de Curzon gave this manor.

In 1274, Ralph, brother of Robert de Curson, gave a toft, and an annual rent of six pounds fourteen shillings out of land here; and Roger de Curson gave one oxgang in the same territory.

Sir John de Foleville, Knt. gave a toft and a virgate of land here.

*Redburn*, in com. *Lincoln*.—King Richard the First confirmed to them the Church of *St. Andrew*, of this place, given by Reginald de Crevequer, with the consent of M. his wife, and Alexander, his son; he also gave this town, and forty acres of his demesne lands.

—— de Crevequer confirmed the grant of this Church, and five oxgangs and a half, a mill, and the tythe of his carucates; as also the Church of *Asheby*, with his tythe, and the tythe of his mill; and Simon de Crevequer gave a toft and a culture of land; and Ernifius, son of William de Wadingle, gave another culture.

John, son of Alexander de Clerk, of *Redburn*, gave eight acres of land, a toft, a croft, and threepence annuity out of other premises here; and Reginald de Fra——, of *Redburn*, gave pasture and one oxgang of land.

This Church was confirmed to the Abbot by William, Bishop of *Lincoln*, the Abbot paying to the Vicar of *Redburn* six marks per annum; and in 1262, 46th. Henry the Third, by R. Bishop of the same diocese, saving the ordination of the Vicar, and the custom and dignity of the Church of *Lincoln*; and in 1315, 8th. Edward the



Second, John Aldbery being then Bishop, ordained that this Vicarage shall consist of the altarage, a competent house, and six acres of land, a toft, and hay, at five shillings annual rent; and the Rector shall pay all archidiaconals, &c. to the Vicarage, *dat. apud parcum, de Stow.*

*Rednefs.*—William Paganel, in Henry the First's reign, upon the altar confirmed the grant of his father Ralph, of all the land, meadow, wood, and water, situated opposite to *Roudcliff*, on the other side of the river *Ayre*.

In 1272, John, son of Gilbert de Knottingly, quit-claimed all the lands at *Nefs*, in the territory of *Drax*; and John, son and heir of John, son of Gilbert, quit-claimed sixty acres here.

John Bell de Rawcliff quit-claimed the lands here.

Maurice de Cante, and Maud his wife confirmed what William Paganel, his predecessor had given.

Ralph de Knottingly, and Maud his wife quit-claimed ten acres here; and Gilbert his son did the same.

Thomas del Nefs quit-claimed three acres here.

*Roudcliff*.—King William the First gave six oxgangs of land here, and in *Flaxley*.

Richard de Bilh—— gave an annual rent of thirteen shillings and fivepence out of lands here; also a wood near *Leling*; two acres and an half in *Thorn-holm*; and quit-claimed a toft and his right in *Addlewarding*.

Walter de Bilh—— gave one felion in *Eft-field*, and a rent of one penny per annum.

Michael de Lund, and Agnes his wife in 1278, 6th. Edward the First, gave twenty-five acres of land, and four acres of meadow.

Adam de Bilh—— gave a tenement and all his land here; and in 1293, 21st. Edward the First, Robert, son of Nigel de Southwell, gave all his land; James de Hessel, and Amibel, his wife, gave their lands; and Hugh de —— gave an annual rent of sevenpence out of lands here.

Godwin, son of John de Huck, gave half an acre, and Dionis, relict of Godwin, and Maud and Hugh their children did the same.

Thomas Burcheis, of *Rawcliff*, gave three acres here in *Guduscroft*, and the

annual rent of sevenpence halfpenny out of other lands.

Baldwin, son of John Dring, gave all his right in the manor of *Rawcliff*, and in the lands and tenements therein, with a toft, croft, and two pychals of meadow in *Over-Selby*.

Dionis Caldrum, of *Rawcliff*, quit-claimed all her land here.

Robert Woodrove gave one shilling and one penny annual rent out of lands in this place; and Henry, son of Richard Ward, gave tenpence annuity here.

In 1261, 45th. Henry the Third, —, relict of John Dring, released all actions, &c.

John de Clerk, in 1311, 4th. Edward the Second, gave elevenpence halfpenny rent out of lands in this place; and Peter de Malhol, of *Rawcliff*, gave a toft.

*Selby*.—Thomas, Archbishop of *York*, gave *Selby-manor*, with the Church, which King William the First, and King Richard the First confirmed.

In 5th. Edward the First, the King granted licence to the Abbot to purchase twenty-eight pounds per annum in his or their own fee, except such lands as were held in capite; and also confirmed the lands of *Housal*; a house in *Selby*; two

shillings annual rent in *Selby*, twopence in *Barlby*, given by Walter del Hill; eight shillings in *Lund*, given by William de Hamelton; eight shillings and sixpence in *Burton* near *Brayton*, given by John Ferror; one croft in *Stalinburg*, given by Norman D'Arcy; and land in *Acdster*, given by Adam de Rome.

Wido de Lund gave threepence annuity out of a toft near the mill.

In 7th. Edward the First, 1279, the King granted leave to Margaret Tap—, of *Crowle*, to give a croft and a half, ten acres of land, eight acres of meadow, and a fishery in *Crowle*; also to Nicholas Carum, to give a toft of one pound three shillings rent per annum in *Eastoft*.

In 15th. Edward the First, 1287, the King gave leave to Allan de Ashaheby, to give a croft, twenty acres of land, and pasture for four oxen on *Standford-ley*, with ten shillings and fourpence per annum rent; and for fifteen acres of land in *Selby*; and in the next year, the King gave leave to appropriate this Church to the use of the Abbey, dated the 16th of May, *apud Rothwell*.

In page twenty-two of Coucher's book of *Selby*, are the particulars of grants for thirty-four tenements in *Selby*.



In 22d. Edward the First of *England*, and 9th. of *France*, 1294, the King granted licence to appropriate the Church of *Brayton*; and two years after gave leave to receive two messuages, two crofts, and one acre of land here; and one pound one shilling and ninepence annual rent.

Walter Talun, with the consent of Roger de Birley, his Lord, gave land upon the bank of the river *Ouse*, called *Fatel-ruddings*.

Martin de London gave an essart called *Cunnel-ruddings*.

Walter de Aula gave three acres in *Langley*, *Col-croft*, and *Clay-croft*, with an essart of land; and Walter, his son, gave part of a croft, with land in *Clayton-croft*.

David de Aula confirmed his father's grants, and gave a toft near the monastery, of which Isabel, his relict, quit-claimed.

Mark, son of Nicholas de Taylor, and Alice, his wife, quit-claimed the toft in *Wrengate*.

Martin de Carpenter, of *Selby*, and Henry, his son, gave part of a toft.

Helia, daughter of Henry Snape, of *Selby*, gave a moiety of a toft; and Richard, son of Helias de Selby, gave an essart, being near

the lane leading to *Brayton*, and another in *High-Hugely*, near *Langley*.

Adam, son of Richard Macks, of *Selby*, gave a toft in *Goulthorpe*.

Hugh, son of Nigel de Cooper, gave ninepence out of a toft here in *Micklelegate*; and William le Tailleur, of *Beverley*, gave all his houfes and tofts to Thomas, Abbot, &c.

Martin Girswel, and Robert Arundel, of *Selby*, each gave an annual rent of twopence out of premises here; as did the following persons: viz. Walter, son of Braceneio, Martin Girswel, Walter Tour, of *Selby*, William Sitel, Thomas, son of Robert Bustard, of *Thorpe*, each gave twopence per annum.

Peter de Hill, Walter, son of Ralph de Selby, and Agnes, daughter of William de Clerk, of *Selby*, each gave threepence per annum.

John Proude, of *Selby*, Agnes, daughter Nicholas Tane, Robert, son of H. Juvene, of *Selby*, and William Frobel, each gave fourpence per annum.

Agnes, relict of John Bond, of *Selby*, and William Brine, each gave fivepence per annum.

Henry Fartling, William Rooth, of *Hull*, Thomas de Brayton, and Joan, his wife, Wido de Hellefon, and Alan de Selby, in 10th. Edward the Second, 1317, each gave sixpence per annum.

Hugh Burg, of *Selby*, Agnes, daughter of Malbe de Snaith, and R. Haworth, each gave eightpence per annum.

John, son of Robert de Wistow, and Thomas, son of the said John, each gave ninepence per annum.

Adam, son of Gervas de Selby, and Agnes, daughter of William, son of Godric, each gave tenpence per annum.

Hugh Page, of *Selby*, and Amibel, his wife, Hugh Wilfin, John Hund, Peter, son of John Dod, of *Selby*, Lambert, and Ivét de Botestan, William, son of Walter Tours, Maugre de Lund, and Roger, son of H. de Wistow, each gave one shilling per annum.

Dominella, and Cecilia, daughters of Nicholas, the Phyfician, at *Selby*, gave two shillings and sixpence per annum.

John, son of John Juvene, gave three shillings per annum.

Walter de Turner gave four shillings per annum.

John, son of John de Selby, gave seven shillings per annum.

Roger Marshal gave eight shillings per annum.

Thomas Hybeldeston gave three marks per annum.

John, son of John Tailleur, of *Selby*, quit-claimed his right in four acres of land, in *Brayton*, in *Barker-ridings*.

John, a Merchant, son and heir of Ralph Hanburg, of *Selby*, gave lands in *Brayton*, in *Langley*, which he had recovered from Robert the Dyer, in 7th. Edward the First.

William, son of Peter de Carleton, and Aldusa, his wife, daughter of Ralph the Merchant, gave a house.

Adam, son of Robert, son of Godric, with his corps, gave two tofts; and John, the Shipwright, gave an essart of land here.

Agnes de Selby, relict of John de Loudain, gave to H. Abbot, all her land lying between *Langley*, and *Clayton-croft*.

Margaret Ut—, of *Selby*, gave her land, and John, son of John le Chamberlain, gave to Thomas, Abbot, &c. one croft, and all his land in *Brayton* and *Selby*.

In 20th. Edward the First, 1292, Peter Hushald released his right in a house in



*Ruddeby*, and ten acres of land and a toft in *Middlethorpe*,

Robert, fon of Robert de Wistow, gave twenty-five acres here, lying between *Bracken-hill*, near to *Wyer-croft*, towards the north, and an effart of land.

Gilfrid Peroys gave a toft in *Urengate*; and H. de Kyrton gave a toft in *Over-Selby*.

Hugh, fon of Richard le Katour, of *Selby*, in 1211, gave an effart near the *North-Wood*.

John, fon of William Forefter, gave one messuage, a garth, effart, a felion of land, and water croft, in *Five-riding*, and *Reynald-croft*.

John de Carlisle gave one toft in *Goulthorpe*.

Thomas Loft, of *Selby*, and John Hunte-lagh, each gave a toft in *Middlethorpe*.

Robert, fon of Henry Juvene, gave four acres of arable land called *Anne-riding*.

John, fon of William Hagg, gave a toft in *Goulthorpe*; and Adam Tourcy gave one acre in *Turner-riding*.

Sir Richard de Berlay, Knt. in 1257, quit-claimed the Park of *Staynor*; and John Acheward de Berlay quit-claimed the herbage in *East-wood*, called the *Park*.

In 1258, 42d. Henry the Third, Walter, son of John Tarcot, gave one effart called *Tod-hill-riding*.

William Parker gave an effart called *Pullin-riding*.

Hugh, son and heir of Robert de Thorpe, gave the effart called *Sandwath*; in which also John, son of Walter de Selby, gave his share.

Robert Capra de Kypasche (Robert Goat of Kippax) gave a toft in *Goukthorpe*; and Margâret, relict of William Ichgam, gave another there.

Cecily, relict of William Bell, of *Hathelfey*, gave her right in a house in *Micklegate*, in *Selby*.

*Skipwith*.—John, or William, son of Osbert de Skipwith, gave to *Selby-Abbey*, one toft and an effart of land here, called *Hirft*; a mill, with the land by it, called *Pickel*; and four acres in the marsh of *Ald-lands*; with a meadow called *Brufedalby*; and a tenement at *Menthorpe*.

Jordon de Nunthorpe (*quaer. Menthorpe*) gave a toft.

*Snayth*.—Girard, Archbishop of *York*, in William the Second, or Henry the First's reign, 1100, gave this Church and soc free from all customs; and King

William the First gave one carucate of land here.

In 7th. John (1206) the King gave to Roger de Lascey, the manor of *Snayth*, with all the soc thereof, for one fee, saving the rent of Alan Westenesse.

John de Lascey gave forty acres here, in *Tippin*; and John, son of John de Borellington, quit-claimed ten acres in the same part, and gave common pasture here.

Matthew, son of William de Snayth, gave a toft and six perches of land in *Snayth*.

Richard, son of Alan de Snayth, gave one shilling annual rent out of lands here.

Simon de Camera of *Snayth*, gave one selion of land here, in the *East-field*.

Edmund de Lascey quit-claimed his right in *Gildsteede*, on condition the Monks shall celebrate two masses weekly, in the Chapel of *St. Lawrence*, in *Snayth*.

The Church of *Snayth* was afterwards appropriated to the Abbey of *Selby*; and on the 4th. Kal. Sep. (29 Aug.) 1304, 32d. Edward the First, the controversy between the Abbot of *Selby*, and Nic. Trambaud, Rector of *Athelingfleet*, contesting in the King's courts, touching certain tythes of *Whitgift*, and *Redness*, was thus ended by

the decree of Thomas Corbridge, Archbishop of *York*, viz. That this Church of *Snayth* (being appropriated to the Abbey of *Selby*) shall have a parochial right in the men and towns of *Ouseflete*, *Whitgift*, *Redness*, *Easloft*, and *Swinesflete*; and that all the tythes, as well great as small, of any of the inhabitants of the said towns, and of their chattels, shall of common right appertain to the Church of *Snayth*; and that the Abbot and Convent of *Selby* shall be in canonical possession, and extend his parochial rights in the said towns, and have the great tythes of eleven oxgangs of land in *Folkardby*; and be still in possession of the tythe-corn of *Easloft*, and of thirteen oxgangs of land in *Huldenby*, all which was confirmed on the nones (7th day) of March, 1337, by William Milton, Archbishop of *York*.

On the 14th of May, 1310, 3d. Edward the Second, the sentence of William Grenefield, Archbishop of *York*, was pronounced upon the appropriation of the parish Churches of *Snayth*, and *Athelingflete*, and of the Chapel of *Selby*, to the Abbot and Convent of *Selby*, and for those religious persons to hold the same by right; and it shall be lawful for them, at their will and



pleasure, to place and remove two of their Monks in the Church of *Snayth*, to be continually resident; and, by a secular priest (by them to be substituted and displaced, &c.) to hear the confessions of the Parishioners, and to administer baptism to children, and so perpetually to serve, without any ordination, as a Vicar.

In the Chapter-house, of *Selby*, on the 8th of October, 1393, 15th. Richard the Second, John, by divine permission, Abbot and Convent of *Selby*, sheweth, That whereas a controversy was moved between the Parishioners of the soc of *Snayth*, and other Parishioners, touching the rights of the Church of *Snayth*, for that the Duke of Gascoigne and Lancaster by his letters had commanded them that the said Church of *Snayth* was within the liberties of that Dutchy; and all the Parishioners thereof ever since the foundation were to attend the same Church over which the Abbot of *Selby* had visited.

Now for the better remedying of this, the Abbot and Convent for themselves, and their successors, granted to the said Parishioners, for ever, that this Church of *Snayth* do keep and preserve their antient custom of the soke, with a *salvo jure*, to the Abbot, and his successors.

On the 14th. of March, 1409, 10th. Henry the Fourth, Richard Pitts, Chancellor and Commissary to the Archbishop, &c. upon a controverſy made this decree: viz. That the Church of *Snayth*, with *Selby*, and *Whitgift*, together with their Chapels on them depending; alſo the Churches of *Athelingſete*, and *Brayton*, are canonically united to the Abbot and Convent of *Selby*, who ſhall hold them, together with all right, free power, and all manner of ſpiritual juřiſdiction, according to the form of right and cuſtom belonging and uſed in the ſaid Church and town of *Snayth*, and the Chapel of the town and territory of *Selby*, and in *Frieſton*, *Hilton*, (*quaer. Hillam*) and *Hamelton*, and the towns; pariſhioners, and thing of thoſe places; and of their men and ſervants of *Thorpe*, *Brayton*, and *Acaſter*; and of exerciſing the ſame by the ſaid Abbot, his Monks, or ſecular Clerks, (at the pleaſure of the ſaid Abbot deputed) in all cauſes ſpiritual whatſoever, and eſpecially matrimonial, *ex mero val promotio officio*, or at the inſtance of the parties in the ſaid places, and moved, or to be moved, againſt the Pariſhioners or Inhabitants thereof by authority of the apoſtolic ſee; and in cauſes of ardeals and quarrels

of right to be made to the Archbishop of *York*, or his court; and in acts, archiepiscopal visitation, with reformation of accounts for the same, or in procurations due the Archbishop by reason of such visitations; also of depositions of Clerks upon questions of the catholic faith, schism, and usury; the right of jurisdiction therein to be in the Abbot and Convent of Monks; as far forth as of common right it belonged to the Archbishop, reserving to the Archbishop, of common right, the said Abbot's and Convent's appearances in synods of the Archbishop, and Clergy; and in convocations, and oblations, and censures ecclesiastical, in cases of common right, or lawful customs, synodals, provincials, and dispensations, and of consecrations and reconciliations of Churches, Chapels, and Chapel-Yards; of confirmations, and other things of episcopal order, and of institutions, and destitutions of benefices ecclesiastical, which of right do belong to the Archbishop to proceed in, to have cognizance of, to determine, to decree, and execute. But as to probates of Testaments, and last wills of Parishioners, Parsons, Inhabitants, and of others, dying within those places, and of granting administration of the goods

of the said deceased ; and of others dying intestate within the said places of the said jurisdiction ; and of placing and displacing of two Monks in the Church of *Snayth*, whereof one shall be called the Prior, at the sole pleasure of the Abbot ; and of placing and removing in the said Church and in the Chapel of *Selby*, and *Whitgift*, certain parochial Chaplains, stipendary at the will of the said Abbot ; and of exercising the cure of the said Church of *Snayth*, and service in the said Chapels ; and of having without the ordination or prescription of any other Vicar in the said Church of *Snayth*, or in the said Chapels of *Selby*, and *Whitgift*, depending thereon. It is hereby determined, That the said Abbot and Convent were, and are, fortified in a sufficient and canonical title ; and that they be exempt, free, and void, of all ordination of a Vicarage, or Vicarages, in the said Church of *Snayth*, or the Chapels of *Selby*, and *Whitgift*, thereon depending ; and that the said Abbot and Convent are absolved in and upon the premises, from any other impeachment of the office of the said Archbishop, or of his official ; all which was confirmed by the Dean and Chapter of *York*, *penult.* Mar. 1409.



*Apud Selby, in Festum Apostol Petri et Pauli*, 1285, William, Abbot and Convent of Selby, found (*ex officio*) in their visitation held in the Church of *Snayth*, many defects which wanted reformation; and in regard that this Church of *Snayth* might be better served for the future, granted for themselves and their successors that there should be therein two Chaplains maintained at their own costs, to administer in the same Church; and that by them the poor shall be more fully visited, and at due hours ecclesiastical rights conferred upon the Parishioners; likewise they granted that from thenceforth to the Parishioners, Clerks, seculars, and laicks, inhabiting between the west side of *Thuren-brigs*, and the bank of the river *Ayre*, and to William de Redness, and Thomas de Steward, (dispensator) dwelling in *Rawcliff*, the liberty of being tythe-free of turbary and their wind-mills, and that they should not exact of them more than they were wont to pay; also, to the honour of GOD they granted four candles at the great altar, and one at every other altar, upon festival-days, for cerage, which, by ancient custom, they used to receive at mattins, at mass,

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and at vespers to be lighted; also they granted in double festivals that they should with a dean and subdean administer at the great altar in the said Church with two candlesticks. They willed likewise that the statutes and synodals of the Archbishop of *York* shall be observed inviolably in the said Church.

*Stainton*, in *Craven*.—Hugh, son of Everard, gave this place, which King Richard the First confirmed.

Humfrey de Veilli gave the mill of *Selby*, and one pound fifteen shillings annual rent.

Galfrid, son of Robert de Norreys, and Roger Nort. each gave four shillings per annum.

In 1308, 1st. Edward the Second, Henry, son of Æn. de Staynton, gave lands here, and Robert, son and heir of Sir Humfrey de Veilli, quit-claimed all lands here in 1345, 17th. Edward the Third.

There were lands here the Abbot alienated.

*Stallingburgh*, in com. *Lincoln*.—King Richard the First confirmed to them the Church of this place, given by Thomas D'Arcy. This was confirmed to them by William, Bishop of *Lincoln*, who ordained

the Vicar to have ten marks per annum, payable by the Abbot of *Selby*. Likewise R. Bishop of *Lincoln*, in 1262, 46th. Henry the Third, and by Henry Burwesh, Bishop of the same place, in 1331, 5th. Edward the Third, who examined the register of Hugh, his predecessor, and found the Vicarage to consist of the whole altarage, except the tythe-corn of the court of Norman D'Arcy, and except half of the tythe of lamb of the parish which the Abbot of *Selby* had.

In 56th. Henry the Third, 1272, Adam de Fryburg, and his wife, gave two messuages and seven oxgangs of land in this place, for which Thomas, the Abbot, was to allow them two corrodies daily during their lives.

In 14th. Edward the First, 1286, Norman D'Arcy confirmed to William, Abbot, the advowson of this Church, as, in 10th. Edward the First, William, or John, de Selby, and Joan his wife had done before, with nine oxgangs of land.

Richard de Bellaqua gave a capital messuage here.

Philip, son and heir of Norman D'Arcy, gave to Thomas, Abbot, one oxgang; and

Norman, son and heir of Philip, gave a messuage.

In 1216, 3d. Henry the Third, it was agreed between the Abbot and Norman D'Arcy, that the former shall be at liberty to carry his tythe of this place where he pleaseth.

Robert D'Arcy confirmed the grant of his father, gave one messuage.

Richard de Birkin gave all his land here, with a capital messuage, four perches in *Warlockby de Kirk-dales*, and eight perches and an half of meadow in *Swyth-marshes*.

Thomas D'Arcy died 27th. Edward the First, etc. 27th. Edward the First, No. 107.

Adam Flintburgh gave two messuages and seven oxgangs here, with wood.

Robert de Nevil gave two tofts and four oxgangs.

Simon, son of Michael de Keleby, gave his land, which Alice, daughter of Roger, son of Rowland deStallingburgh confirmed; and Peter, son of John Mark, gave an annual rent of eight shillings out of lands in this place.

Agnes, relict of Peter de Aula, quit-claimed her right in a wood, and one oxgang here.



Richard de Castellain, with the consent of Emma his wife, and Ralph his son, gave a salt-work (*salinam*) upon *Humber*, three perches broad, and sixty in length.

Alice, eldest daughter of Richard Gallicien, gave a wood here upon *Aude-land*, and Galfrid de Castellain gave all his meadow upon *Kirk-dales*, and confirmed the pasture for one hundred sheep, given by William de Bernetby; and Richard de Bellaqua of *Stallingburgh*, son and heir of William de Bernetby confirmed the same, and also gave pasture for one hundred and forty-one sheep.

Elwina de Stallingburgh, wife of Richard Gallicien, gave one selion of land which Dionis daughter of Richard Gallicien confirmed, and Idonea, another daughter, gave six felcons upon *South-cotes*, one upon *Bar-hill*, and two perches upon the water-course of *Ymingham*.

Stephen, son of — Stallingburgh, gave two oxgangs here, and fifteen acres and an half of meadow in *South-marsh*.

Gilbert de Turr, of *Kaburn*, confirmed two oxgangs, which Hawise, daughter of Robert, son of Fulcher gave.

Thomas, son of Simon de Stallingburgh, gave pasture for sixteen sheep, with all his meadow near *Thornton-Abbey*, and also his meadow in *Warlokes*.

In 1260, 44th. Henry the Third, Richard, son of Simon de Stallingburgh, gave pasture for twenty-two sheep.

Peter, son of Drogo del Holme, gave a toft upon the port of *Grimesby*.

Richard, son of John Bachelor, of *Stallingburgh*, gave one messuage, with his land here, with ward, relieve, escheats, &c. with a mill, which Maud his wife confirmed; and Thomas, son of Gumald de *Stallingburgh*, gave one felion on *Bar-hill*.

Richard, son of Robert de *Stallingburgh*, gave a toft and two oxgangs in *Heynes*; and John de *Heyling* gave one oxgang.

Galfrid de *Stallingburgh*, and Thomas, son of Alan de —, gave a toft, and land in *Schane-daies*.

Richard, son of Ralph de *Nordholm*, and Agnes his wife, gave one cottage and eight perches of meadow in *South-marsh* here.

Norman, son of Philip D'Arcy, quit-claimed the Church here; and Thomas D'Arcy, with the consent of Joan his wife gave a place upon *Humber*, eighteen perches broad, and sixty long,

Philip D'Arcy gave fourpence per annum out of lands here, and a place in the Marsh called *Salture*, with the meadow called *Sofeld*, and places called *Holfitwra*, and *Scozholm*, with a culture in *Kildale*, *Anacland*, and *Warlokes*; he also gave one oxgang and an half called *Andrew-barn-land*, with two cultures in the north and south field upon *Stainhill*.

Fulcher Quarrel quit-claimed the Church here, swearing not to disturb them therein.

Peter, son of Walter de Stallingburgh, gave two selions to this Church, lying in *Long-north-croft*, and *Little-north-croft*.

Letice, daughter of Alan de Heyling, gave to this Church, two oxgangs of land, and two selions on both sides of *Wyteker*, two upon *Ketelholm*, one upon *Muserwell*, and one in *Depedale*; and Gilbert de Kiggellay gave a toft.

*Stanford-upon-Avon*, in *Northamptonshire*.—Wido de Raincourt gave this town to Benedict the Abbot, before 1092, witnessed by Remigius de Fescamp, Bishop of *Lincoln*, which G. Earl of Mellent, and King Richard the First confirmed.

In 15th. Edward the Second, 1322, Alan de Aslakeby, Parson of *Stanford-upon-*

*Avon*, gave one messuage, twenty-eight acres of land, and pasture for four oxen.

John Scot, of *Reresby*, in 12th. Edward the Third, 1338, quit-claimed a croft and a virgate here.

R Foliet, or the last-named John Scot, gave this manor, with the appurtenances, viz. *Stormesworth*, the land of *Baresworth*, and *Musterton*, and the town of *Northampton*, with four pounds per annum rent.

Gilfred de Gransford, and Petronilla, his wife, William, son of Alan de Swyneforth, and Joan, his wife, gave their right in this manor of *Stanford-Avon*, in *Stanford-Storworth*, and *La Down*, *Northampton*.

Richard, son of William Biseman, gave sixpence annuity out of lands here, provided he or his heirs should acquire lands in *Stanford*, at the death of his mother.

Richard Stayn, of *Stornwall*, and Roger, son of John de Swyneforth, and Isabel, his daughter, gave ten acres in *Stormesworth-waynabiln*.

Richard, son of Robert White, (albi) of *Stormesworth*, gave two virgates; and Richard, son of Osbert, gave five acres and an half; and Alice, daughter of Robert de *Stormesworth*, quit-claimed the same.



Thomas, son of Adam de Lilleburgh, gave a toft, a house, and one virgate of land in this place.

Hugh de Nichols gave a capital messuage here.

In 31st, Edward the First, 1303, Thomas de Heyland, John de Lovetot, William de Bruyh, John de Craunford, and Petronil, his wife, and William, son of Alan de Swyneforth, and Joan, his wife, gave to the Abbot of *Selby*, thirty-six crofts, the village, and thirty-six virgates, and three shillings per annum rent in *Stanford-upon-Avon*, with the advowson of the Church, twenty-four messuages, a mill, twenty-four virgates, and seventeen shillings annual rent in *Stormeswood*, which is parcel of the manor of *Stanford-upon-Avon*. (*See Selby*).

*Stillington*.—King Richard the First confirmed to them the mill at this place.

*Testhelay*.—(*See Aland*).

*Thorpe, juxta Selby*.—Sir Robert de Wilgheby, Knt. gave this manor to the Abbot of *Selby*, in King Edward the First's time.

Maud, relict of Ralph de Hanburg, gave all her land in *Langley*, in the territory of *Brayton*, with two shillings and eightpence annual rent, and five acres in *Thorpe*.

called *Bond-croft*, and two messuages in *Selby*, with a toft and bridge called *Kirk-brig*.

*Thorpe, super Ufam, alias juxta Ebor.*—Roger de Mowbray gave the manor of *Thorpe, juxta Ebor*, for which as soon as he should recover the custody of the Castle of *York*, he will give them other lands in exchange.

Gilbert de Aton, or Aeton, gave two carucates and three oxgangs of land here, which William de Malteby held of him, and which his grandfather had of them in exchange for *Hamelton*.

*Thorpe, in the Parish of Malesart.*—William de Plaston gave two oxgangs of land here.

*Ucfeld.*—(See *Bardelby*).

*Waterton.*—In a paper book of deeds belonging to this Abbey, it appears that Gilbert, the Abbot, granted this town to be held of the Abbey.

*Watton.*—(See *Aland*).

*Whitgift.*—William the First, at the foundation gave a fishery here, which was confirmed by Richard the First.

Henry de Lascy, Earl of *Lincoln*, gave them the Church-Yard here, formerly dedicated, to build a Church or Chapel in

the same, in honour of Mary Magdalen, for the benefit of the inhabitants of *Ouseflete*, *Whitgift*, *Eastoft*, *Redness*, and *Swineflete*; and also for certain land-holders in *Folkardby*, and *Haldenby*, all in the Parish of *Snayth*.

*Wilgeton*.—King Richard the First confirmed the tythes of this place, out of the demesnes of Auger de Canci.

*Wistow*.—Robert, son of Henry de Wistow, gave one acre of land in the *Lefs-Hayfede*.

Richard, son of John de Cawood, gave four acres abutting upon *Stivelingsflete* on the west.

*York*.—In 1422, 9th. Henry the Fifth, Mary, late wife of John Boucher, of *York*, by her will, gave one tenement in *Stainegate*, *York*.

NOTE. The Lands in *Polkertborpe*, *Gunby*, *Lund*, and *Bubwith*, were granted with these liberties, viz. to be quit in cities, boroughs, markets, and fairs, throughout *England*, of all toll, tallage, passage, pedage, lastage, hydage, wardage, and of gelds, fengelds, hornfelds, foregelds, pengelds, tend-pennies, hundred-pennies, miske-meling, and all terrene service, and secular exaction. Also of all suits of courts, of counties, hundreds, wapontacs, tythings, and murder, larceny, escape, and hamsokne, grithbreges, blodwit, leyrwith, and brenal peninge, and of all aids of the Sheriff and the King's Ministers. And the Lands in *Selby*, *Hamelton*, *Gunby*, *Crowle*, *Rawcliff*, *Acaster*, *Holm*, *Frieston*, *Hillam*, *Stainford*, and *Stormesworth*, were made free from aid, for making the King's eldest son a Knight, and from marriage of his eldest daughter, which were in those places purchased before the 5th of March, 22d. Edward the Third.

A CATALOGUE OF THE  
*ABBOTS of SELBY,*

With the Time of their Confirmation.

A. D.

- 1071 1 Benedict. instituted by Will. the Conqueror  
1103 2 Hugh de Lascy,—by Henry the First.  
1126 3 Durandus.  
1139 4 Walter  
1144 5 Helias, who resigned in 1153.  
1153 6 Germanus.  
1179 7 Gilbert de Ver, obit, 1189.  
1189 8 Roger de London, ob. 1194, and was  
buried in this Abbey.  
1194 9 Richard, Prior of *Selby*. He resigned in  
1214, for the Abbey of *Ramsey*.  
1214 10 Geoffrey, Prior of *Coventry*. He resigned  
in 1220, and a licence was given to the  
Monks June 21, 1221, to elect a new  
Abbot.  
1221 11 Richard, Prior of *St. Ives*. He resigned  
in 1224.  
1224 12 Richard de Kellesay, Prior of *Selby*. He  
died or resigned in 1237.  
1237 13 Alexander  
1245 14 Hugh de Drayton. He was chosen with  
a licence,—ob. 1254.  
1254 15 Thomas de Whalley. He was deposed  
in 1262.  
1266 16 David.



- 1269 17 Thomas de Whalley, a second time, also deprived again; for on June 8, 1279, the Archbishop of York visited this Abbey, and finding him guilty of many omissions of his duty, and committing many faults, particularly fornication with the lady of Quenby, and with a daughter of one Bedeman, who lived at the Abbey-gates, by whom he had issue, and for alienating the Manor of *Chattleflower*, or *Chelleflowe*, and *Stanton*, where they had fourteen carucates of land, and by his negligence lost the farms of *Midford* and *Staynton*, and the tythes of *Agrum* and *Gunby*, and his liberties within the town of *Snayth*.
- 1280 18 William Aslakely, Prior of this Abbey.
- 1294 19 John de Wistow, a Monk of this Abbey.
- 1300 20 William de Aslagby, Sacrist of this Abbey.
- 1313 21 Simon de Scardeburgh, a Monk of this Abbey.
- 1321 22 John de Wistow, a Monk of this Abbey.
- 1335 23 John de Heselington, a Monk of this Abbey.
- 1341 24 Gilfred de Gatesby. He died in 1362.
- 1368 25 John de Shireburn, a Monk of this Abbey, and buried here.
- 1407 26 William Pigot, a Monk of this Abbey, and buried here June 26, 1429.
- 1429 27 John Cave, buried in this Abbey, June 9, 1436.

1436 28 John Owstrobe, buried in this Abbey,  
April 6, 1466.

1466 29 John Sharrow, a Monk of this Abbey.

1475 30 Lawrence Selby, buried in this Abbey,  
April 3. 1504.

1504 31 Robert Deping, a Monk of *Croyland*.

1518 32 Thomas Rawlinson, a Monk of this Abbey.

1522 33 John Bedwick, a Monk of this Abbey.

1526 34 Robert Selby, alias Rogers, a Monk of  
this Abbey.

Robert Selby, alias Rogers, was the last Abbot, and surrendered the Abbey to the King, December 6, 1539; the surrender was inrolled, Feb. 6, 1540, 31st. Henry VIII. it was rated at seven hundred and twenty-nine pounds twelve shillings and tenpence farthing. DUGDALE.—Eight hundred and nineteen pounds two shillings and sixpence. SPEED;—and was granted, August 26, 1541, to Sir Ralph Sadler, Knt. in consideration of seven hundred and thirty-six pounds then paid, and three pounds ten shillings and eightpence per annum; and in the same year the King granted him licence to alienate the said site and little park, containing by estimation ten acres, and the manor of *Selby*, with the appurtenances in *Selby*, to Leonard Beckwith, and his heirs. It afterwards descended to the Walmesley's, of *Dunkehalgh*, in *Lan-*

*cashire*; the heiress of which family was married to the late Lord Petre, whose family now possess it.

The Abbot of *Selby*, and of *St. Mary's*, at *York*, were the only two mitred Abbots, and Lords of Parliament, north of *Trent*.

The last Abbot had a pension allowed £. s. d.  
him annually of - - - - - 100 0 0  
which he enjoyed in 1553, as did the following unprovided Monks, viz.

Geo. Good, Chris. Best, and John  
Hardwick, each six pounds - - - 18 0 0

Thomas Harrison, John Morice. Wil.  
Marshal, Edw. Pepper, Robert Kirby,  
Nicholas Raynde, Robert Bainbridge,  
Wil. Moon, and Richard Thompson,  
each five pounds - - - - - 45 0 0

To John Marshall - - - - - 2 13 4

In Fees - - - - - 19 0 0

In Annuities - - - - - 87 5 8

Total - £. 271 19 0

Here was a chantry in this Church, whereof Roger Best, the last incumbent, at the dissolution, had an annuity of five pounds assigned him, which he enjoyed in 1553.

At *Westminster*, on the 20th. of March, 1618, 16th. James the First, by the King's

letters patent, this Abbey of *Selby* was made a Parish Church, and a certain Minister, Curate, or Preacher, was thereunto nominated, authorized, and appointed, by the Archbishop of *York*, and his successors, for whose maintenance an annuity of thirty pounds was allotted, payable half yearly, notwithstanding which, the Lord, or Lady *Petre*, has the right of presenting thereto.



A CATALOGUE OF THE  
**CURATES**  
 SINCE THE  
**Dissolution of the ABBEY.**

When Admitted.		
1540	1	Anthony Ashton, died in 1583.
1583	2	Robert Dove.
1586	3	Thomas Tomlinson, died in 1603.
1603	4	John Bradley, died in 1610.
1610	5	Thomas Greenwood.
1613	6	John Moor.
1620	7	Richard Smith, removed or suspended for divers offences, died in 1641.
1624	8	John Whitaker, A. M.
1641	9	Paul Hammerton.
1650	10	Richard Calvard, died in 1657.
1666	11	Arthur Squier, Minister at <i>Hemingburgh</i> in 1664, died in 1697.
1698	12	Henry Allan.
1701	13	George Rishton, died in 1720.
1720	14	Thomas Hardy, died in 1728.
1728	15	William Charnley, died in 1748.
1748	16	Duke Teasdale, died in 1773, and was buried at <i>Brayton</i> .
1773	17	William Potter, B. A. died in 1796, and was buried at <i>Brayton</i> .
1797	18	Mr. Mounsey, the present Curate.

The Inhabitants of *Selby* repaired the west end of this antient building (in danger else of falling) about the year 1734.

From the pavement of the Church to the top of the steeple are about one hundred and sixty steps: There are about forty-two to the landing, twenty-four from thence to the ringing-chamber, forty from thence to the chime-chamber, twenty-six from thence to the bell-chamber, and thirty-two from thence to the top of the steeple, each step is about eight or nine inches high.

Upon a stone in the wall on the north side of the Church, near the pillars upon which the steeple is built, is the following inscription on a brass plate, viz.

*Robertus Anby, pannicularius, vir honestus atque reipublicæ hujus opidi optime meritis in honorem Dei et ornamentum hujus ecclesiæ sancti Germani de Selby, hoc classicum tintinnabulorum Dæ et patriæ, ex meris suis expensis dicavit, et in perpetuum consecravuit, 1614.*

That is, Robert Anby, Draper, a man beloved both for his honesty, and the good he had done to this town, gave and consecrated to GOD, and his Country, a Ring of Bells to the Church of *St. Germain's* in *Selby*, in the Year of our Lord, 1614.

*The Mottos and Diameters of the Bells.*

In the steeple are an excellent set of curious Bells, fix in number, on which at certain hours, viz. five, nine, and twelve, the chimes play tunes.

The first, or least, *Laudate, Mark.*  
*Dominum*, 1738. The diameter is two  
feet eight inches and three quarters. *S. E.*  
*Ebor.*

The second, *Cantate, Domino,*  
*Canticum*, 1710. Its diameter is two  
feet eleven inches and one quarter. *S. S.*  
*Ebor.*

Third, Michael Marshall, *Soli,*  
*Deo, Gloria, Pax, Hominibus.* 1710. *S. S.*  
Its diameter is three feet one inch  
and an half. *Ebor.*

Fourth, Galfrid Rushton, Minister,  
*Voco, Veni, Precare*, 1710. Its diameter  
is three feet four inches and an half. *S. S.*  
*Ebor.*

Fifth, *Vt, Tuba, Sic, Sonitu,*  
*Domini, Conduco, Cohortes*, 1710. Its  
diameter is three feet eight inches. *S. S.*  
*Ebor.*

Sixth, *Olim, Campana, Sancti, Germani,*  
*Reconstata, Anno Dom. MDCCX.*

John Wavd, Ric. Morrit,  
John Cock, Jef. Palmer, *Guardianis.* *S. S.*  
Its diameter is four feet. *Ebor.*

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BURIALS IN THIS ABBEY  
BEFORE THE DISSOLUTION.

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ROGER DE BIRKIN—Sir Miles Basset—  
Agnes, daughter of Peter de Birlay—  
Adam, son of Robert, son of Godric—Sir  
de Hastings, Knt. by will proved, 1397,  
ordered his corps to be interred on the  
north side of the Church—Alice, relict of  
Thomas Thwaites, esq. by will proved,  
1482, ordered her body to be laid near her  
husband, on the south side of the Abbey.

John de Shireburn, *ob.* 1407, with this  
epitaph:

*In Selby natns, Johannes de Shirburne vocitatus,  
Funere prostratus, abbas jacet hic tumultus :  
Annis ter denis notus, vixit bene plenis,  
Qui demptis pænis, turmis jungatur amænis. Amen.*

In several parts on the floor are stones  
over Monks or Abbots of this house, with  
marginal inscriptions upon them, many of  
them so defaced, as not to be legible  
quite through; but the following are  
easily read, viz.



In the north side of the north Transept,

*Hic jacet frater Thomas Allerton, quondam monachus hujus monasterii, cujus animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen—*and another with *Hic jacet frat. Henry Frylton, monachus.*

In the choir, on the left hand, going down the middle isle, is a stone not far south of the pulpit, with an inscription for one of the Abbots, but being under one of the seats I could not make it all out.

In the north end of the Transept is  
a flat Stone,

*Hic, &c. William Steton, qui obiit,*  
3d. of April, 13—, *cujus, &c.*

In the south Isle,

*Hic, &c. Walter Cottingwyth, quondam.*

In the side of the Chancel,

*Hic, &c. John Chamberleyn, cujus animæ, &c.*

In the Chapel on the east of the north  
Transept, on a large flat Stone,

*Hic jacent, Thomas Thwaites, &c.—*  
20th of January, 14—. But the body of the said Thomas was buried on the south side of the Abbey, and this stone must have been removed, because amongst the testa-

mentary burials above mentioned, we find that Alice, relict of Thomas Thwaites, esq. by her will proved 16th. of March, 1485, ordered her corps to be laid near her husband, on the south side of the Abbey.

In the north Isle of the west end, near the Font,

*Hic, &c.* John Elsim, or Elson, *qui, &c.* died the 14th. of ———, 1509.

On the right hand, going out of the choir, into the west end, under the arch between the middle south isle, lie two effigies, the one representing a man in armour cross-legged, on whose breast is a shield, with arms, viz. a bend between six hammers. The other represents a woman holding two escocheons; in the right is these arms, viz. on a fesse, three fleur de lis, perhaps the same as are in the fifth window, in the upper row, on the north side of the chancel or choir. On that in her left hand is a bend between six martlets, *gre.* Tempest's arms. On the right side of her head is the same arms as the last. On the left side of her head is an escutcheon, and a field, and a chief, *gre.* whether she belonged to the family of William de Fortibus, who bore arg. a chief gules?

In the north Isle of the west end,

*Hic jacent, Roger Burwood, and Agnes,  
uxor ejus, &c. 1464.*

Before the Altar Table, on a flat Stone.

*Hic jacet Lawrentius Selby, quondam Abbas  
hujus monasterii, qui obiit tertio—1504, cujus, &c.*

\* \* \* These are the chief of the old  
inscriptions and arms.

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*The Monuments and Monumental  
Inscriptions in the CHURCH and  
CHURCH-YARD of ST. GERMAIN'S  
SELBY.*

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On a Mural Monume under the great  
East Window,

*Hic jacet sepulta Faith Darney, filia  
Johannis Darney, generosi. Neptis Thomæ  
Darney Militis, quæ obiit, 22d. July, 1630.*

*Nomine dicta fides, fuerat cognomine Dawnie,  
Salva fide est. Calo liquen eamque fides.*

On the Ground, on a flat Stone, round,  
the Margin,

*Hic jacet Johannes Chamberleyn, cujus  
animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen.*

Within the Altar-Rails on flat Stones,  
or on brass Plates fixed thereon, are  
the following Inscriptions, viz.

Here lieth Jane, daughter of Gilby  
Hildyard, Gent. second son of Christopher  
Hildyard, of *York*, esq.; She died the 13th.  
of March, 1700, aged 10.

Here lieth Francis, son of Francis  
Hildyard, esq. Lord of *Lifset-Manor*, in  
*Holdernefs*, November 1, 1700, aged 1.

Here lieth Charles Walmesley, of  
*Stayner*, esq.; son of Thomas Walmesley,  
of *Dunkenhalgh*, in *Lancashire*, esq.; buried  
the 1st. of March, 1672.

On the North side, within the Rails,  
on a flat Stone; first, armine, three  
besants in fesse, underneath a  
crescent; second, on a bend, three  
croflets,

Here lieth Mary, late wife of Charles  
Walmesley, of *Selby*, esq.; daughter of  
Thomas Charnock, of *Astley*, in com.  
*Lanc.* esq.; She died Feb. 2, 1665.

Thomas Hardy, Minister of *Selby*, and  
Curate of *Hook*, interred the 21st. of  
October, 1728, aged 30.



George Rishton, Vicar of *Brayton*, and Lecturer of *Selby*, interred the 21st. of April, 1720.

Authurus Squire, A. M. *situs est hujus sancti Germani curio, et concionator, qui 1 Jan. 1697, occubuit, primitiæ Deo, qui Christo et ecclesiæ regi populoque fidelis, hincest quod gestit Cælestes intrare Domos.*

John Skinner, late of *Leeds*, Merchant, died the 23d. of November, 1719.

Alice, his wife, died the 24th. of August, 1737, aged 75.

Against the Pillar at the north-west corner of the Altar-Rails, in the Chancel, is a Monument with a shield, arms, on a bend between two fretts, three fleur de lis.

Here lieth Richard Spencer, son of Matthew Spencer, of *Leeds*, born the 1st. of February, 1662, and buried the 13th. of February, 1690.

On the south-west side of this pillar lies a flat stone, having the above eschocheon; and also the following, bearing these arms, viz. two bars, in a cauton, a cross, croslet, with an information that Nathaniel Spencer was born at *Halifax*, the 2d. of February, 1629, and buried the 31st. of January, 1689.

Mary, his wife, died the 24th. of July, 1725, aged 89.

Elinor, widow of John Waud, of *Selby*, Gent. daughter of John Skinner, Gent. by Mary, niece of the above Nathaniel Spencer, died the 15th of March, 1750, aged 63.

Between the chancel and south isle under the arch is an elevated horizontal monument of stone, bearing the effigies of a man in armour.

At the east end or foot of the monument is a shield with a lyon rampant; the two escocheons on the north side next the foot are defaced; the third bears quarterly, first, three water badgets, Ross;—second, two bars;—third, as second, and fourth as first.

On the fourth escocheon, three fusills in fesse. On the fifth, a saltire. On the sixth, shield, quarterly; first and second defaced; third, a cross patonce; fourth, defaced.

On the south side, next to the feet, an escocheon, whereon are two bars, a chief chequee.

Those of a more modern Date are as follow, *viz.*

On the west side of the north Transept.

Thomas Tompham, buried the 1st. of September, 1630.

Mary Anby, buried the — of July, 1614.

Robert Anby, buried the 4th. of September, 1658.

Calisthenes, son of Robert Anby, died the 9th. of January, 1734, aged 16.

Robert, son of Calisthenes Anby, died the 10th of March, 1739, aged 61.

John, son of Jacob Athrop, buried the 7th. of January, 1687.

Benjamin Waud, Gent: died the 17th. of January, 1698, aged 69.

Benjamin Waud, his grandson, died the 22d. of July, 1704.

Margaret, daughter of Benjamin Waud, Gent. died the 17th. of March, 1720, aged 55.

John, son of Benjamin Waud, Gent. died the 13th. of August, 1721, aged 58.

Frances, his wife, died the 9th. of February, 1721, aged 87.

Frances, daughter of John Waud, died the 29th. of April, 1754, aged 35.

#### Under the Steeple,

Edward Todd, died the 19th. of November, 1713.

Mary, his wife, died the 27th. of November, 1729.

John Todd, died the 17th. of April, 1726, aged 42.

Mary, his widow, wife of Thomas Haugh, died the 7th. of April, 1754, aged 72.

Ann, wife of Edward Todd.

Under the south Arch of the Steeple, Chamberleyn of —, 1698, aged 85.

On the west side of the Steeple,

William Hawcroft, died the 9th. of December, 1751, aged 54.

Dorothy, daughter of Stephen Shepherd, buried the 19th. of March, 1679.

Elizabeth, her sister, died the 25th. of March, 1680.

Elizabeth, wife of Stephen Shepherd, buried the 3d. of September, 1684.

William, son of John Clark, buried the 5th of December, 1719.

Susan, his daughter, buried the 25th. of October, 1725.

Mary, wife of William Ellin, of *Womersley*, Gent. buried the 5th. of July, 1707, aged 81.

Mrs. Anne Shepherd, died the 5th. of September, 1736, aged 73.

Roger Ryley, jun. died the 2d. of January, 1663.



Robert Hefletine, died the 20th. of January, 1613.

In the south Transept,

William Purrat, Gent. died the 1st. of September, 1727.

James Tomelson, died the 27th. of January, 1680.

North Isle of the west end,

Margaret Akid, died the 21st. of January, 1728, aged 79.

Robert Bustard.

Mary, relict of George Pickering, Gent. died the 25th. of November, 1723.

Benjamin, son of William Aislaby, late Rector of *Birkin*, died the 2d. of Nov. 1754.

Simon, son of Elijah Haigh, died the 18th. of January, 1689.

Ann, daughter of Elijah Haigh, died the 3d. of May, 1692, aged 27.

Margaret, wife of Elijah Haigh, died the 19th. of December, 1692.

Elijah, son of Elizabeth Haigh, died the 5th. of November, 1695, aged 5.

Elijah Haigh, died the 12th. of November, 1728, aged 64.

Elijah, son of Elijah Haigh, died the 16th. of November, 1731, aged 46 days.

Mary, wife of Simon Spofforth, buried the 14th. of February, 1679.

Frances, daughter of Simon Spofforth, Gent. married Robert Johnson, of *London*, Linen-Draper, and died the 22d. of February, 1701.

Robert Spofforth, of *Selby*, Merchant, died the 6th. of February, 170<sup>e</sup>. His sister, Elizabeth Bywater, caused this monument, &c.

Elenor, wife of Robert Spofforth, of *Selby*, Mercer, died the 25th. of January, 1709.

Richard Walmesley, esq.; died the 7th. of December, 1688.

Susan, daughter of James Burringham, buried the 5th. of April, 1696.

#### North of the Font,

Jane, daughter of Christopher Wormley, died the 8th. of January, 1734, aged 5 months.

Christopher Wormley, died the 11th. of March, 1738, aged 28.

Margaret, wife of Edward Morret, buried the 24th. of September, 1711.

Mary, and Elizabeth, his children, the first buried on the 26th. of July, 1694, and the latter on the 15th. of Nov. 1698.

Edward Morret, School-Master, died the 6th. of May, 1722, aged 69.

Margaret, wife of John Dawson, died the 19th. of December, 1730, aged 40.

Richard, son of Richard Morret, Draper, died the 18th. of March, 1701, aged 7 weeks.

Caleb, son of Joseph Topham, Grocer, died the 2d. October, 1721.

Esther, daughter of Joseph Topham, died the 30th. of October, 1724.

David, son of Joseph Topham, died the 2d. of April, 1725.

Joseph Topham, died the 25th. of December, 1725, aged 52.

Elizaberh, wife of Joseph Topham, died the 8th. of October, 1746.

Near the west door on the north side.

William Snayth.

Near the west door,

Christopher Bacon, Gent. buried the 4th. of October, 1679.

Beatrix, his widow, died the 25th. of May, 1724, aged 90.

Christopher Bacon, Gent. died the 5th. of April, 1696, aged 29.

Francis Bacon, died the 13th. of October, 1693.

Elizabeth, daughter of John Firth, died the 25th. of September, 1688.

The children of Mr. Nicholas Smith, Gent. by Martha, his wife, viz. James, *nat.* the 6th. of July, 1734, died the 18th. of February, 1735.—Martha, *nat.* the 21st. of March, 1736, died the 19th. of August, 1740.—Martha, *nat.* the 16th. of July, 1742, died the same day.—Francis, *nat.* the 14th. of October, 1740, died the 30th. of September, 1749.

Nicholas Smith, father of the above children, died the 5th. of September, 1757, aged 54.

Thomas Beverley, esq.; died — 1528.

Robert Beverley, died the 17th. of February, 1618.

Matthew Wood, died the 4th. of December, 1717.

John Blythe, Gent. Apothecary, died the third of January, 1708.

Will. Lewis, died the 6th. of Jan. 1652.

Dorothy, wife of William Myers, died the 28th. of October, 1623.

Richard Field, died — 1624.

Margaret, his wife, 1615.

Samuel Brown, died the 13th. of April, 1611.

Sufan, wife of George Dealtry, Gent. died the 20th. of March, 1684.

Margaret, *uxor* John Hustlir, in old characters, without a date.



Thomas Palmer. died 1710.

Samuel Barnard, Gent. died the 3d. of  
January, 1706, aged 48.

Humfrey Lewis, died the 27th. of  
July, 1642.

In the west end, near the Choir, against  
the south side Pillar, near the Transept,  
is a Monument bearing this Inscription;

Michael Marshal, D. D. died the 1st. of  
January, 1619.

A body lies interr'd under this stone,  
Whose pious soul we hope to Heav'n is gone;  
An honest heart, a charitable mind,  
Which all admire, and yet so few can find,  
In this good man did eminently shine,  
As does his soul in Heav'nly rays divine.

The poor proclaim his charity aloud;  
His will the num'rous gifts which he bestow'd.  
In fine, his love to all did then extend,  
Ready to help at need, and to befriend.  
Here let him rest in peace, and let us try  
To live like him, that we like him may die.

*Inclita perpetuo durabit Tempore Virtus,*

*Et floret Fato non violandi truci.*

Virtue's rewards eternally will last,  
And splendid flourish, when this world is past.

Thomas Marshall, his nephew.

Thomas Marshal, Draper, son of Michael  
Marshal, D. D. died the 27th. of April, 1692.

The children of Mr. Nicholas Smith, Gent. by Martha, his wife, viz. James, *nat.* the 6th. of July, 1734, died the 18th. of February, 1735.—Martha, *nat.* the 21st. of March, 1736, died the 19th. of August, 1740.—Martha, *nat.* the 16th. of July, 1742, died the same day.—Francis, *nat.* the 14th. of October, 1740, died the 30th. of September, 1749.

Nicholas Smith, father of the above children, died the 5th. of September, 1757, aged 54.

Thomas Beverley, *esq.*; died — 1528.

Robert Beverley, died the 17th. of February, 1618.

Matthew Wood, died the 4th. of December, 1717.

John Blythe, Gent. Apothecary, died the third of January, 1708.

Will. Lewis, died the 6th. of Jan. 1652.

Dorothy, wife of William Myers, died the 28th. of October, 1623.

Richard Field, died — 1624.

Margaret, his wife, 1615.

Samuel Brown, died the 13th. of April, 1611.

Susan, wife of George Dealtry, Gent. died the 20th. of March, 1684.

Margaret, *uxor* John Hustlir, in old characters, without a date.

Thomas Palmer. died 1710.

Samuel Barnard, Gent. died the 3d. of January, 1706, aged 48.

Humfrey Lewis, died the 27th. of July, 1642.

In the west end, near the Choir, against the south side Pillar, near the Transept, is a Monument bearing this Inscription;

Michael Marshal, D. D. died the 1st. of January, 1619.

A body lies interr'd under this stone,  
Whose pious soul we hope to Heav'n is gone;  
An honest heart, a charitable mind,  
Which all admire, and yet so few can find,  
In this good man did eminently shine,  
As does his soul in Heav'nly rays divine.

The poor proclaim his charity aloud;  
His will the num'rous gifts which he bestow'd.  
In fine, his love to all did then extend,  
Ready to help at need, and to befriend.  
Here let him rest in peace, and let us try  
To live like him, that we like him may die.

*Inclita perpetuo durabit Tempore Virtus,*

*Et floret Fato non violandi truci.*

Virtue's rewards eternally will last,  
And splendid flourish, when this world is past.

Thomas Marshall, his nephew.

Thomas Marshal, Draper, son of Michael Marshal, D. D. died the 27th. of April, 1692.

Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Marshal, Draper, died the 2d. of January, 1690.

Alexander Marshal, jun. died the 4th. of April, 1631.

*Hic jacet Michael Marshal, Michael filius, et Thomæ Marshal Gen. nepos, qui sepult. est. 25th. of August, 1710.*

*Hic — and et Robertus, duo Michael Marshal, filii, quorum ille 2d. of Jan. 1713, hic —, 1714, sepult. fuit.*

Thomas Smith, Gent. died the 26th. of August, 1737, aged 56.

Bartholomew, his son, died the 22d. of February, 1734, aged 4.

Joseph Walker, buried the 7th. of August, 1741, aged 65.

William Walker, his son, buried the 3d. of December, 1719.

Catharine, his wife, died the 28th. of of February, 1745, aged 63.

In the south Isle and west end,

William Brayset, died the 2d. of October, 1737, aged 61.

Oliver Smith, died the 30th. of Sep. 1729.

Thomas Fowler, of *West-Stockwith*, died the 24th. of December, 1737, aged 26.

The children of Paul Odinsells, Gent. of *Rust-Park*; John, buried the 26th. of May, 1688.—Richard, buried the 9th. of



May, 1691.—Anne, buried the 24th. of September, 1691.

Francis Raw, died the 31st. of March, 1706, with this epitaph:

*Here lies the body of Poor Frank Raw,  
Parish Clerk, and Grave-Stone Cutter,  
And this is writ to let you know.  
What Frank for others used to do,  
Is now for Frank done by another.*

Jane, his wife, buried the 10th. of December, 1726.

Robert, son of Robert Dodsworth, died the 15th. of September, 1723.

Jane Dodsworth, died the 28th. of July, 1747.

In the middle Isle of the Choir,

Mary, wife of Joseph Langdale, Gent. died the 23d. of September, 1716.

Joseph Harrison, of *Selby*, son of John Harrison, of *Howden*, Gent. died the 21st. of November, 1742, aged 43.

Between the Choir and Transept,

Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Clark, of *Selby*, died the 21st. of October, 1754, aged 18.

Charles Beaston, of *Selby*, died the 27th. of April, 1743, aged 73.

Under the east Arch of the Transept.

Jane, wife of William Mauleverer, Gent.  
died the 20th. of July, 1714, aged 63.

Under the middle of the Steeple,

William Todd, died the 5th. of Nov.  
1743, aged 43.

Elizabeth, his daughter, died the 28th.  
of March, 1742, aged 5.

John, his son, died the 13th. of ———,  
1712, aged 9.

In the south Isle, south of the Passage  
into the Choir,

Thomas, son of Thomas Mason, buried  
the 20th. of August, 1714.

Under Stairs,

William Pearson, died the 24th. of  
June, 1696, aged 10.

In the north Isle, north of the Altar Table,

John Alderson, Gent. died the 1st. of  
March, 1727.

Mary, wife of Richard Herbert, Gent.  
buried the 3d. of September, 1738, aged 52.

Richard, son of Richard Herbert, Gent.  
died the 28th. of November, 1708.

Richard Herbert, Gent. died the 11th. of January, 1723.

Francis Mauby, or Wauby, of *Selby*. Apothecary, died the 14th. of April, 1703, aged 24.

Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Thorpe, Gent. by Mary, his wife, *nat.* the 6th. of June, 1734, and died the 1st. of June, 1750.

Thomas Thorpe, Gent. died the 25th. of October, 1753, aged 51.

On the north side of the west door are some elegant Marble Monuments, with these Inscriptions, viz.

*Roberti Morrit, filio Roberti Mercatori, Vivacissimi ingenii et suavissimæ indoli, pucro parens amantissima. P. M. P. ob. una die Maii, 1704, an. æt. 12.*

That is: Erected to the pious memory of Robert, son of Robert Morritt, Merchant, a youth of good parts and ingenuity. He died the 1st. of May, 1704, being then in the 12th. year of his age.

*Roberti Morrit, Mercatori, Roberti Morrit, Rectoris de Ryther, filio. Viro constanti probò et fideli, suis dum vixit charo animæ pars altera. P. M. P. ob. 22d. Nov. 1705, æt. 40.*

That is: Erected to the pious memory of Robert Morritt, Merchant, son of Robert Morritt, Rector of *Ryther*, who was

constant, faithful, and honest to his friends, until death. He died the 22d. of Nov. 1705, in the 40th. year of his age.

On another.

This monument is erected to the memory of Ann Morritt, sole daughter and heiress of Wm. Sawrey, esq. of *Plumpton*, in *Lancashire*. She was married the 4th. of November, 1723, to Bacon Morritt, esq.; of *Carwood*, in this County, by whom she had eleven children, seven of whom are still living. She died the 25th. of May, 1769, aged 67.

Also near this place lies interred the body of Bacon Morritt, son of the said Ann Morritt, who died the 11th. of June, 1751, in the 19th. year of his age.

On another.

To the memory of Bacon Morritt, esq. of *Carwood*, in this County, who departed this life the 28th. of November, 1775, in the 81st. year of his age, leaving two sons and five daughters.—John Sawrey Morritt, esq. of *Rokeby Park* (his eldest son) erected this monument.

On a Monument between the two foregoing.

To the memory of Mrs. Ann Eliza Morritt, eldest daughter of Bacon Morritt, of *Carwood*, esq.; She died the 1st. of December, 1795, aged 71.



Blest shade, while Genius in thy earlier days  
 Fired thee to emulate the pencil's praise,  
 To seize the Painter's powers without the name,  
 And soar on female attributes to fame;  
 This verse records how to those powers were join'd,  
 The strongest, manliest energies of mind,  
 Records those years of pain thy frame sustain'd,  
 With patience firm with love, and faith unfeign'd,  
 And hope, that ever hovering o'er thy head,  
 The brilliant palm of bliss eternal spread.

J. FISHER, Sculp. York.

WM. MASON.

On a Monument, against a Pillar, west  
 of the Font,

*Will'o Mauleverer. juniori, gen. fide et.  
 probitate singulari, Will, sen. gent. E. Paterno  
 amore, posuit, ob. 10th. Sep. 1708, Æt. Sux 37.*

In the west end, against the south wall,  
 on a Marble Monument,

Sacred—To those virtues which adorn a  
 christian, this marble perpetuates the  
 memory of Mr. Richard Heaton, late of  
*Barlow-Hall*, who closed an exemplary life  
 on the 31st. day of August, 1781, aged 65.

And of Ursula, his widow, who died the  
 18th. of May, 1799, aged 69.

Sacred—To the memory of Thomas  
 Staniland, of *Selby*, Master and Mariner,  
 son of Samuel and Dinah Staniland, who  
 departed this life the 6th. day of January,  
 1799, aged 34.

Though Boreas blasts, and Neptune's waves,  
 Have tost me to and fro,  
 Yet by the providence of God  
 I harbour here below,  
 Where I do safe at anchor ride  
 With many of our fleet,  
 Until the day that we set sail  
 Our Admiral CHRIST to meet.

Also, James, the son of Samuel and  
 Elizabeth Staniland, who died in his  
 infancy, the 10th. of October, 1792.

On the south side of the Altar, on a  
 Marble Monument.

*Hic repositæ sunt,*  
*Anno Ætat. suæ 56 Annoq; Christi 1761.*  
*Reliquiæ Gul. Moulden,*  
*Qui ita Villicationis Munus in his Partibus peregit*  
*Ut memoresset semper deo,*  
*Redditurnum esse Rationem Villicationis suæ;*  
*Dominæ. quippe suæ fiselem; alias, vero*  
*Gratum, se exhibuit; in reliquo vitæ*  
*Curus, Religionis, Integritatis, Benevolentia,*  
*Ingenii Laude, itv excelluit;*  
*Ut non exiguum sui, apud*  
*Omnes, discedens Desiderium reliquit.*

*Vade Lector.*

*Multa sunt. quæ imiteris Bona;*  
*Si quos vero, in eo Defectus Noveris;*  
*Pro iisdem, Domino, orats.*

On the east side of the Altar, against  
the Wall.

Here lieth interred the body of John  
Johnson, Master and Mariner, late of  
*Selby*, who died the first of March, 1737.

*Ætatis Sux 61.*

Though Boreas with his blust'ring blasts  
Has tost me to and fro,  
Yet by the handy work of God  
I'm here inclos'd below,  
And in this silent bay I lie,  
With many of our fleet,  
Until the day that I set sail  
My Admiral CHRIST to meet.

In the west part of the Church, between  
the two pillars of the north isle, lies the  
image of Knight Templar; and at his feet,  
almost sunk into the earth, is another of  
a Lady.

South of the altar is another imperfect  
effigy of a knight in armour.

Also, Francis Hildyard, esq. Lord of  
*Lisset-Manor*, in *Holderness*, Nov. 1, 1700,  
and Gilby Hildyard, Gent. 1700.

*All those are on flat Stones upon the Ground.*

## Burials in the *Church-Yard*

CORNELIUS BARKER, an Architect and an Accepted Mason, deceased the 9th. of March, 1714, aged 80.

Here lies one whose deserved fame,  
Will not yet fade or die,  
His knowing head, when we are dead,  
Shall live in memory.

William Maffer, the 5th. of February, 1723, a kind husband and an indulgent father to twelve children.

Elizabeth Savage, daughter of Henry Savage, 1696.

Joshua Wood, 1717, aged 71, who was father and grandfather to forty-five children.

Sacred—To the memory of William Whitaker, of *Beverley*, Mariner, who departed this life the 22d. of October, 1797, aged 29 years.

Oft time in danger have I been  
Upon the raging main,  
But here in harbour, safe at rest,  
Free from all human pain.

John Curtis, 1667.—Mary Wilkinfon, 1677.—Mary Washop.—James Chambers, 1679.—Barbara Danbrough, 1680.—John Williams, 1680.—Henry Tindall, 1684.—



Mary Danbrough, 1691.—Mary Hide,  
 1697.—James Barton, 1697,—Thomas  
 Gibson, 1698.—Elizabeth, his wife, 1706.—  
 Thomas Leng, 1700.—Mary Potter, 1701.—  
 Deborah Danbrough, 1705.—Elizabeth  
 Wharry, 1705.—Mary Wharry, 1706.—  
 Robert Shephard, 1706.—Thomas Smith,  
 1707.—John Todd, 1707.—William  
 Parkinson, 1711.—John Leng, 1712.—  
 Sarah Leng, 1712.—William Barker, 1715.—  
 Ann Barker,—Mary Atkinson, 1722.—  
 Ann Leng, 1727.—Thomas Aisdell, 1723.—  
 Elizabeth, his daughter, March 25, 1729.—  
 and Mary, his daughter, May 15, 1730.

In the west end, on a Stone, against  
 the south Wall.

Near to this stone lies Archer (John)  
 Late Sexton (I Aver)

Who without tears, thirty-four years,  
 Did carcases inter,

But death at last, for his works past,  
 Unto him thus did say,

Leave off thy trade, be not afraid,]

But forthwith come away;

Without reply, or asking why,

The summons he obey'd,

In seventeen hundred sixty-eight

Resign'd his life and spade.

He died the 15th. of September, aged 74.

The places of Public Worship in this town, besides the Church, are

The Presbyterian Chapel, in *Millgate*, rebuilt about the year 1690.

The Quakers Chapel, in *Goulthorpe*, now *Gowthorp*, erected about the year 1784.

• The Methodist Meeting-House, in *Millgate*, erected about the year 1785.

## SOME PARTICULARS OF THE

## SKIRMISHES

At and near *SELBY* during the  
CIVIL WARS.

In 1638, January 27, at *Whitehall*, King Charles the First resolved to go in person, into the north, with an army against the Scots; and writs were accordingly directed to be issued to the Northern Lords, and to the Mayors of *Hull*, and *Newcastle*, to arm the inhabitants, and fortify the respective places in which their power lay; which writs were issued accordingly April 1, 1638.

The Privy-Council also sent orders to the Lords Lieutenants of the Ridings, for the levying of foot men, to be conducted to the Town of *Selby-upon-Ouse*, near *York*, there to be delivered to the captains and officers ready to receive them by the 1st. of April next, the County being to defray the charge of conduct, which should be repaid out of the King's exchequer.

Also, a certain number out of the trained bands appointed to be selected, exercised, and kept in readiness, were called for,

whereof two parts were muskets, and a third pikes, to be conducted, as before expressed, to their place of rendezvous, where they entered into the King's pay.

And now a cruel and bloody war began, which I shall pursue no farther than in connection with the Town and District, having been before so ably detailed by eminent historians.

Two of the principal instruments the parliament made use of to carry on the war in these parts, lived in this county, and one in our neighbourhood, which were Ferdinando Lord Fairfax, of *Denton*, and his son Sir Thomas Fairfax, of *Nun-appleton*. The father was a very warm man against the court, and the son very early began to shew his hatred to the royal cause, if we may believe his own words in the short memorial of his life.

These two gentlemen were almost the only persons of any considerable quality in the county, who were not well disposed to his majesty, and who were, says Echard, influenced by two or three others of inferior rank. The king had once resolved to have taken them all prisoners before he left *York*, which had probably prevented the mischiefs that ensued, but was per-



suaded from it by the gentlemen of the country.

At the first setting out, the gentlemen of both parties were so cautious of involving this county in a war, that a treaty was set on foot, and fourteen articles agreed on betwixt them, by and with the consent of Henry Earl of Cumberland, Lord Lieutenant-General of all his Majesty's forces in the County of *York*, and Ferdinando Lord Fairfax. These articles comprehended a suspension of all military actions and preparations in this county on both sides, which are too long to insert; but they were agreed to at *Rodwell*, the 10th. of September, 1642, and signed by Henry Bellasyfe, William Savile, Edward Osborne, John Ramsden, Ingram Hopton, and Francis Nevile, on the King's party; and Thomas Maleverer, William Lister, William White, John Farrer, and John Stockdale, of the other party. But this amicable treaty and agreement was but of short duration.

The war was entered into briskly on both sides, but the Rebels had much the better of the Earl. Sir Thomas Fairfax and Captain Hotham, son to the Governor of *Hull*, had advanced so far against *York* as to fortify *Tadcaster* and *Wetherby*; and

had twice repulsed Sir Thomas Glemham in two furious assaults he had made upon their forces in the last-mentioned town.

This made the Yorkshire gentry send to desire the Earl of Newcastle to come to their aid, who had levied considerable forces in the north, and he accordingly made a speedy march to the city.

In 1642, November 30, the Earl went to *York* with an army of six thousand horse and foot, and ten pieces of ordnance.

On the Earl of Newcastle's arrival, the Earl of Cumberland being of too peaceable a disposition for the spirits of the Yorkshire gentry, says Sir Thomas Fairfax, resigned his commission to him, who staid no longer in *York* than three days to refresh his men, and then marched out from thence with four thousand horse and foot, and seven pieces of ordnance, in order to attack the enemy's intrenchments at *Tadcaster*. At the same time the Lord-General sent his Lieutenant-General, the Earl of Newport, to *Wetherby* with two thousand men, and a commission as soon as that place was taken to come and assist him by falling upon their backs at *Tadcaster*.

The Lord General made his attack upon the enemy's works about eleven

o'clock in the forenoon; the enemy had in their trenches two thousand men, according to our manuscript, though Sir Thomas says only seven hundred, which is scarce possible; they reserved their shot till the Royalists came very near them, and then disposed of it to so good a purpose that they were forced to retire and shelter themselves behind the hedges. The fight continued from the time aforesaid till four or five in the afternoon, with cannon and musket, without intermission. Lord Ferdinando, in his letter to the Parliament about this action, writes, that, besides cannon, at least forty thousand musket-shot were discharged on both sides in this conflict. Capt. Hotham, at the beginning of the fight, wrote a letter to the Earl of Newport, signed Will. Newcastle, and sent it by a running foot-boy, to tell him that though his commission was to come and assist him, yet he might now spare his pains, and stay till he sent him orders the next morning. This sham letter had the desired effect; for though *Wetherby* was relinquished to the Parliament's forces before noon, yet the Earl stopped his proceedings, and waited for further orders. Newport's not coming up,

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was a great discouragement to the Lord General and his forces, who, nevertheless, continued the attack with great bravery till five in the afternoon; when their powder and match being spent, they were obliged to desist till he had sent for a supply from *York*, intending to renew the assault next morning; but in the night Lord Fairfax drew off his men to *Selby* and *Cawood*, and left the Earl free possession of the place. There were slain on both sides about three hundred; but none of note except Captain Lister, who was shot in the head by a musket-ball.

Lord Fairfax joined with Sir J. Hotham, Governor of *Hull*, who, to straighten *York* the more, held *Selby*, and kept guard at *Tadcaster* and *Wetherby*, in the year 1642.

After this, it appears that *Selby* was taken by the Royalists, for in the year 1643, we have the following remark: On the 29th. of June, the Earl of Newcastle routed the Lord Fairfax's forces at *Adderton-Moor*; kill'd four or five hundred men, took several pieces of ordnance, with many prisoners, and forced him, and Sir Thomas, his son, to fly to *Bradford*, and then to *Leeds*; after which, they marched to *Selby*, but the Royalists striving to



prevent them passing the river, kill'd several, obliging the Lord Fairfax to fly to *Wressel Castle*, and from thence to *Hull*.

His son being separated from him was forced to go to *Carlton-Ferry*, *Thorne*, the *Devizes* of *Hatfield*, and so to *Crowle*, where, resting an hour, and hearing he was pursued by Colonel Portington's men, he made haste to get over the *Trent* just as they had got to *Anthorp Ferry*. He was scarcely mounted when he had like to have been seized by another party from *Gainsbro'*, by which disaster, he lost his Plate, with other valuable things; but the swiftness of his horse brought him safe to *Barton*, from whence he sail'd to *Hull*, much terrified, wearied, and almost spent with the loss of blood. His father was made Governor of *Hull* sometime after. On the 11th. of April, 1644, Colonel Bellasis, with his forces, were overcome at *Selby* by Sir Thomas Fairfax, who took the Colonel prisoner, several officers, one thousand six hundred soldiers, four pieces of cannon, two thousand arms, and above five hundred horse.

*York* being now in danger, the Marquis of Newcastle was obliged to march to that City and defend it.

The following is quoted from the memoirs of General Fairfax : “ My father, says  
 “ he, being a mile before with a few men,  
 “ getting over the ferry, word came to us  
 “ that he was in danger of being taken.  
 “ I hastened to him with about forty horse,  
 “ the rest following in some disorder. He  
 “ was newly got into the boat when the  
 “ enemy with three cornets of horse from  
 “ *Carwood* entered the town. I drew up in  
 “ the market-place, directly before the street  
 “ they came up; when they were half  
 “ come into the market-place, they turned  
 “ on the right; with part of my troop I  
 “ charged them in the flank, and divided  
 “ them; we had the chase of them down  
 “ the long street that goes to *Fborpe*.  
 “ It happened at the same time that those  
 “ men I left behind were coming up that  
 “ street, but being in disorder, and dis-  
 “ couraged with the misfortunes of so many  
 “ days before, they turned about and gave  
 “ way, not knowing we were pursuing the  
 “ enemy in the rear. At the end of this  
 “ street was a narrow lane, which led to  
 “ *Carwood*. The enemy strove to pass that  
 “ way, but it being narrow, there was a  
 “ sudden stop, so that we were mingled one  
 “ among another. Here I received a shot

“ in the wrist, which made the bridle fall  
 “ from my hand, and suddenly let out such  
 “ a quantity of blood, that I was ready to  
 “ fall from my horse, but taking the reins in  
 “ the other hand, in which I had my sword,  
 “ the enemy minding nothing so much as  
 “ how to get away, I drew myself out of the  
 “ crowd, and came to our men, who turned  
 “ about, and seeing me ready to fall, they  
 “ laid me on the ground; and, when I was  
 “ almost senseless, my surgeon came  
 “ seasonably and bound up the wound. After  
 “ half an hour’s rest I got on horseback  
 “ again, and the other part of our horse  
 “ had beaten the enemy back to *Carwood*, the  
 “ same way they came. Thus our passage  
 “ was made clear; some went over the ferry  
 “ after my father, myself with others went  
 “ through the levels to *Hull*; soon after  
 “ which, my father was made Governor of  
 “ *Hull*, and I was sent over with the horse  
 “ into *Lincolnshire*, to join the Earl of  
 “ Manchester’s forces, which were then  
 “ commanded by Major-General Cromwell,  
 “ who received us at our landing with his  
 “ troops. Having spent three or four  
 “ months in this expedition, my father  
 “ commanded me back into *Yorkshire*, that

“ by the conjunction of our forces, he  
 “ might be more able to take the field.  
 “ We met near *Ferrybridge*, he being come  
 “ out of *Hull* thither with an intent to fall  
 “ upon the enemies garrison at *Selby*. I  
 “ received at this time another command  
 “ from the parliament to march immediately  
 “ with my horse into *Northumberland*, to  
 “ join with the Scots army. The Earl of  
 “ Newcastle, who was then at *Durham*,  
 “ being much stronger in horse than they,  
 “ for want of which they could not advance,  
 “ but it being resolved to storm *Selby*  
 “ within a day or two, I stay’d till that  
 “ business was over, which proved as  
 “ effectual for the relief of the Scots army.

“ Col. Bellasis lay in *Selby* with two  
 “ thousand men. We drew our horse and  
 “ foot close to the town; Sir John Meldrum  
 “ led on the foot, which had their several  
 “ posts appointed them where they should  
 “ storm, and I with the horse ready to second  
 “ them. The enemy defended themselves  
 “ stoutly; our men at length beat them  
 “ from the line, but could not advance  
 “ further because of their horse within. I  
 “ got a barricado open, which led us in  
 “ between the river and the houses; (here  
 “ we had an encounter with their horse)



“ after one charge they fled over a bridge  
 “ of boats to *York*; their horse came up  
 “ and charged us again, where my horse  
 “ was overthrown, I being single a little  
 “ before my men, who presently relieved  
 “ me, and forced the enemy back. They  
 “ retreated also to *York*. In this charge we  
 “ took Col. Bellasis prisoner. By this time  
 “ our foot had entered the town, and taken  
 “ many prisoners, which good success put  
 “ them in great fear at *York*, so that they  
 “ speedily sent to the Earl of Newcastle  
 “ to hasten back thither, thinking we  
 “ should presently attempt that City.  
 “ This news suddenly called him back,  
 “ leaving the Scots, who now advanced  
 “ after him. The Earl of Newcastle got  
 “ into *York*; the Scots joined my father at  
 “ *Wetherby*; altogether made sixteen thou-  
 “ sand foot, and four thousand horse.  
 “ They marched on to besiege *York*.”

On the 30th. of June, 1644, the Generals  
 of the Parliament's forces had notice that  
 Prince Rupert, with an army of twenty  
 thousand men, was advancing, and would  
 quarter that night at *Knarebro'* and  
*Boroughbridge*; whereupon, not thinking  
 themselves able to fight him and continue  
 the siege of that City, they resolved to rise.

“ by the conjunction of our forces, he  
 “ might be more able to take the field.  
 “ We met near *Ferrybridge*, he being come  
 “ out of *Hull* thither with an intent to fall  
 “ upon the enemies garrison at *Selby*. I  
 “ received at this time another command  
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 “ but it being resolved to storm *Selby*  
 “ within a day or two, I stay’d till that  
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 “ stoutly; our men at length beat them  
 “ from the line, but could not advance  
 “ further because of their horse within. I  
 “ got a barricado open, which led us in  
 “ between the river and the houses; (here  
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 “ was overthrown, I being single a little  
 “ before my men, who presently relieved  
 “ me, and forced the enemy back. They  
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 “ them in great fear at *York*, so that they  
 “ speedily sent to the Earl of Newcastle  
 “ to hasten back thither, thinking we  
 “ should presently attempt that City.  
 “ This news suddenly called him back,  
 “ leaving the Scots, who now advanced  
 “ after him. The Earl of Newcastle got  
 “ into *York*; the Scots joined my father at  
 “ *Wetherby*; altogether made sixteen thou-  
 “ sand foot, and four thousand horse.  
 “ They marched on to besiege *York*.”

On the 30th. of June, 1644, the Generals  
 of the Parliament's forces had notice that  
 Prince Rupert, with an army of twenty  
 thousand men, was advancing, and would  
 quarter that night at *Knarebro'* and  
*Boroughbridge*; whereupon, not thinking  
 themselves able to fight him and continue  
 the siege of that City, they resolved to rise.

Accordingly, July 1, they drew off from their trenches without loss, and marched to a great moor called *Marston-Moor*, and there drew up, expecting the Prince would make that his way to *York*, but his Highness caused only a party of horse to face the enemy at *Skipbridge*, where they might secure their retreat over the *Ouse*, at *Nunmonckton*; and keeping the rest of his army on that side, left them that night in the forest of *Galtres*, whilst he with about two hundred horse rode on to the City.

Upon calling a council of war the Marquis of Newcastle delivered his opinion to the Prince, that he should not yet attempt any thing upon the enemy, for he had certain intelligence of some discontent among the Generals, and that they were resolved to divide. Besides, he expected in two days Col. Clavering with above three thousand men from the north, and two thousand drawn out of several garrisons.

Notwithstanding this, the Prince had not the good fortune to listen to the Marquis's advice; but alledging that he had a letter from his Majesty, then at *Oxford*, with a positive and absolute command to fight the enemy, he thought it his duty to obey it. To which the Marquis



replied, " That he was ready and willing  
 " to obey the Prince in all things, no  
 " otherways than if his Majesty was there  
 " in person himself " And though several  
 of his friends advised the Marquis not to  
 engage in battle, because the command, as  
 they said, was taken from him ; yet that  
 noble Lord answered, " That happen what  
 " would he would not shun the fight,  
 " having no other ambition than to live  
 " and die a faithful subject to his Majesty."

Whether the Prince had such a command  
 from the King, or his own rashness urged  
 him to fight, is uncertain. However, on  
 the 2d of July he marched out of *York*  
 with his whole army, and his van, con-  
 sisting of five thousand horse, came up with  
 the rebels before they had drawn their  
 forces out of the moor. Upon this their  
 whole army made a stand, and drew back  
 both foot and carriages with all speed,  
 finding that the Prince was resolved to  
 fight them. Both parties were now busy  
 in drawing up their men, and the parlia-  
 mentarians, finding the Prince had possessed  
 himself of great part of the moor, were  
 obliged to range theirs in a large field of  
 rye at *Marston* town-end, where their  
 pioneers made way to extend their wings.

This being a rising ground, the Prince sent a party to dislodge them, but they were driven back, and that corn-field continued in possession of the enemy. Their right wing was placed just by *Marston* town-side, the town on their right hand fronting the east; and as their foot and horse came up, they formed their battalia and left wing, endeavouring to gain as much to the left as they could; so that at last their army fronted to the moor from *Marston* to *Tockwith*, being a mile and a half in length. The number of the Parliament's forces were somewhat more than the King's, according to Sir T. Fairfax. Their right wing of horse was commanded by him, consisting of eighty troops, being his own and part of the Scotch horse; the main battalia by his father, Lord Ferdinando, who also commanded the foot towards the right wing, consisting of all his own infantry, and two brigades of Scots for a reserve. Towards the left General Lesley commanded with the rest of the Scottish forces; two brigades of the Earl of Manchester's, with six regiments of Scots and one of Manchester's brigades for a reserve. The left wing was led on by the Earl of Manchester and his Lieutenant-General

Cromwell, consisting of the Earl's whole cavalry, and three regiments of the Scottish horse, under Major-General Lesley, making in all about seventy troops.

This disposition took up a great part of the day, but Prince Rupert was as late as they before he had fully drawn up his forces; part of his foot and horse lay on the north side of the river *Ouse*, and had to come over *Poppleton* ferry; which, however, happened to be fordable at that time. It was betwixt two and three o'clock in the afternoon before both armies were formed for the battle. The Prince had, with the forces drawn out of the City, in all, in the field, about fourteen thousand foot, and nine thousand horse, and twenty-five pieces of ordnance. His Highness himself led on the right wing of horse, which had in it twelve divisions, consisting of one hundred troops, which might be five thousand men. The left wing of horse was commanded by Sir Charles Lucas and Col. Hurry; but who commanded the main body, whether General Goring, Major-General Porter, or General Tilyard, is uncertain; nor do we find what particular charge the Marquis had this day, though it is certain he was engaged very valiantly in the battle. The

Prince's army extended in front somewhat longer than the enemy's; and therefore on their left hand, to secure the flank, they placed the Scottish dragoons, under the command of Col. Frizle. The field-word given by the Prince, was "God and the King;" the others, "God with us."

About three o'clock the great ordnance began to play on both sides, but without doing any considerable damage or execution. About five there was a general silence, both sides expecting who should begin the charge first, for there was a small ditch and a bank between the two armies, which, though they had drawn up within musquet-shot of one another, must incommode the party that passed it, and lay them more open to their enemy. In this posture and dreadful dilemma they continued some time, insomuch that every one concluded there would be no action that night; but about seven in the evening (Whitlock says seven next morning) the Parliament's Generals were resolved to fall on, and the signal being given, the Earl of Manchester's foot and the Scots of the main body advancing in a running march, soon made their way over the ditch and gave a smart charge.

The front divisions of horse mutually charged, the respective opposite right and



left wings-meeting. The first division of Prince Rupert's advanced, and with them his Highness in person charged Cromwell's division of three hundred horse, in which he was also in person, and very hard put to it, being charged by the Prince's bravest men both in front and flank, and disputed it at sword's point a considerable while. But at last Cromwell broke through, and at the same time the rest of his horse of that wing, and Major-General Lesley's regiments had wholly broken all that right wing of the Prince's, and were in chase of them beyond their left wing; the Earl of Manchester's foot on the right hand of them went on by their side almost as fast as they, dispersing and cutting down the Prince's foot. It was at this time that the Marquis of Newcastle's own regiment, called White-coats from their cloathing, consisting of one thousand stout Northumbrians, being deserted by the horse, yet scorning either to fly or ask quarter, were cut in pieces by the enemy, all bravely falling in rank and file as they had stood. The rest of this wing which escaped killing, or being taken prisoners, fled in confusion towards York.

But the Prince's left wing, led by Col. Hurry had better success, and did as much to the Parliament's right. For though Sir Thomas Fairfax and Col. Lambert with five or six troops charged through them, and went to their own left wing, the rest of his troops were defeated, and the Lord Fairfax's brigade being furiously assailed, and at the same time disordered by some of Sir Thomas's new-raised regiments, who wheeled about, and being closely pursued, fled back upon them and the reserve of Scottish foot, and broke them wholly, treading many underfoot; so that their right wing and great part of their main body were routed, and fled out of the field several miles towards *Tadcaster* and *Cawood*, giving out that all was lost. The three Generals, Manchester, Leven, and Fairfax, thought so too, and were hastening out of the field, when the victory they despaired of unexpectedly fell into their hands.

For whilst the royalists were too eagerly pursuing the chase, and just seizing on their enemy's carriages, &c. Cromwell with his regiment, and Sir Thomas Fairfax having rallied some of his horse and Manchester's foot, came back from the

chace of the Prince's right wing, and perceiving their friends in the mean-time thus worsted, advanced in good order to a second charge with all the Prince's horse and foot that had thus disordered their main body and right wing, who, seeing their approach, gave over the pursuit and prepared to receive them, both sides being not a little surprized to see they must fight over again for that victory which they thought they had already gained. However the royalists marched with great resolution down the corn-field, the face of the battle being exactly counterchanged; for now the King's forces stood on the same ground and with the same front that the Parliament's right wing before stood to receive their charge, and the Parliament's forces in the same ground and with the same front which the King's did when the fight began.

The battle thus renewed grew desperate and bloody; but, in fine, after the utmost efforts of strength and courage on either side for three hours, victory wholly inclined to the Parliament's forces; who before ten o'clock had cleared the field, and not only recovered their own ordnance, but took all

the Prince's train of artillery, and followed the chace with great slaughter within a mile of *York*.

The number of the slain on both sides is said to be eight thousand; though authors vary much in this as well as other particulars. The countrymen, who were commanded to bury the dead, gave out, that they interred four thousand one hundred and fifty, and the graves are yet to be seen on the moor near *Wilstrop wood*. It is generally believed that the Prince lost at least three thousand men; the Parliamentarians would not own to above three hundred being slain on their side, which is incredible from the circumstances of the fight.

After this, *Sheffield*, *Wakefield*, *Leeds*, *Holifax*, *Bradford*, and several other towns and garrisons, against the King, were in six weeks space, by the valour and conduct of the Lord General, reduced to his Majesty's subjection; but, by the various chances of war, lost and won again, sometimes by one party, and sometimes by another; and *Yorkshire*, in spite of all precaution, was for some years a scene of blood and misery.



Cromwell; the renowned Protector of these realms, has little share in these annals, though a very considerable one in those of *England*. We cannot learn he was ever in *Yorkshire*, except at the battle of *Marston-Moor* with the Generals; and another time we find this memorial of him.

July 4. 1650, Gen. Cromwell came to *York*, on an expedition into *Scotland*, at which time, all the Artillery of the Tower were discharged; the next day he dined with the Lord Mayor, and the following set forward for *Scotland*.

This is all we can meet with during the commonwealth and Cromwell's usurpation, after whose death affairs began to wheel about. Divisions and distractions daily increased amongst the rulers, and every honest man saw plainly there was no other way to settle the kingdom on its sure and ancient basis, but by calling in their lawful King.

It must be allowed that the first person of quality that stirred in these parts, and seemed to point at a restoration, was the Lord Fairfax: he had kept a secret correspondence with Gen. Monk for some time, and had promised to raise forces, in concert with Sir George Booth, and fall upon

Lambert's rear, who was stationed at *Newcastle*, in order to put a stop, one way or other, to Monk's proceedings: by which action, says an author, his Lordship was likely to recover the honour in pursuing that army, which, when he was formerly their General, he had lost by leading it.

By this it appears it was an uncertain point whether the General had not actually proclaimed Charles the Second, King of *England*, &c. at *York*. But at last determining to carry on this dissimulation with the Parliament a little farther, and receiving orders from them to march up to *London*, in requital of their kindness he publicly caned one of his officers for saying 'this Monk will at last bring in Charles Stuart,' commanding his other officers to do the like to those under their command that should so offend.

On one of these days the General paid a visit to the Lord Fairfax at his country-seat at *Nun-Appleton*, where he and his officers were magnificently entertained at dinner, and the same night he returned again to *York*. The General having, of his own sole authority and discretion, marched with his army from *Coldstream*, in *Scotland*, to this City, he here received

orders from the Parliament to keep on his way to *London*. It seems that the Lord Fairfax's rising in *Yorkshire*, though he had prefaced his actions with the authority of Parliament, was not at all agreeable to them, being very well assured that he had other designs in it beyond their safety; nor would they be pleased with Gen. Monk's stay in the county, where he might probably receive other impressions than those they hoped he had brought out of *Scotland* with him. Besides, the union of two such persons against them, esteemed the best Generals in the nation, gave them great disturbance. They had suffered him to advance so far that now they could not decently command him back to *Scotland*, without some disobligation to the General and disgust to his army, nor were they sure of their own forces in *London*; and therefore, though much against their inclinations, they were constrained to authorize Gen. Monk's advance thither, rather than leave him any longer in *Yorkshire*.

Upon receiving his orders by Auditor Thompson, to remove all umbrage and apprehension from his worthy masters above, he resolved to reduce his army, and from *York* sent back Major Morgan into *Scotland*.

with two regiments of horse and foot. The General had used the best means in his power to secure that nation before he left it; yet, not well assured of the busy humour of the Scots, he thought it his best way to send Morgan back, in order to keep together a considerable reserve, in case the General should have need, or have lost a battle in *England*. He left another regiment at *York*, under the command of Col. Fairfax, who being a native of this county, and very well allied and esteemed among them, was the most proper person to be intrusted with the care of the City, and the safety of the county. Having now reduced his army to just four thousand foot and one thousand eight hundred horse, a number seemingly insignificant to attempt a revolution with, he marched out of *York*, January 16, 1660, and went in two days to *Mansfield*, in *Nottinghamshire*, where we shall leave him.

Success attended all the General's motions, and Providence singled him out to be the happy instrument to restore the King and Royal Family to the throne of their ancestors, the Church of *England* to its revenues and discipline, and the laws of the land to their ancient course and



channel, from which they had been so long and so shamefully perverted.

From this period, nothing of public transactions happened here worthy of notice. The town of *Selby* has gradually improved from a small fisher-town to a place of considerable business, by its situation on the river *Ouse*, and the branches of inland navigation forming a junction with it. The advantages of commerce, under the protection of a Government watchful for its prosperity, is a certain means of improvement to any place advantageously situate for its pursuits. The Revolution of this kingdom was one of the most preëminent causes of this, as establishing the security of the subject on a more staple foundation than heretofore, and by measures of equal wisdom and policy, encouraging a spirit of enterprize, both in navigation and commerce, which gives this Country an unrivalled superiority over all the nations of the earth.

The following Poem, on this memorable occasion, written on the centenary from its completion, is a just tribute to the memory of that great character, to whom, under the favour of the King of Kings, we are indebted for so signal a deliverance.

TO THE  
Glorious and Immortal Memory of  
WILLIAM the THIRD.

Nov. 3, 1788.

AN ODE.

Another age has roll'd away  
Since first, on this auspicious day,  
Alarm'd in virtues-cause,  
Our fathers brav'd the menac'd fight,  
And claim'd, in arms, the public right,  
Their liberties and laws.

A senseless tyrant's iron hand,  
Oppressive, crush'd the panting land,  
Which sunk beneath the yoke;  
While superstition at his heels,  
Prepar'd her beads, her whips, her wheels,  
And folly urg'd the stroke.

Great William came, by freedom led,  
Abash'd the trembling tyrant fled,  
By conscious guilt dismay'd;  
So, flying from the realms of light,  
Indignant, Satan sought the night,  
And plung'd him in the shade.

Like baleful Comets in the skies,  
 The meteors of ambition rise,  
 With flames portentous glare ;  
 Rush headlong on with lawless force  
 And scatter, in their fatal course,  
 Plagues, pestilence, and war !

Immortal William's milder sway,  
 Like that bright star which rules the day,  
 With genial influence shone ;  
 As was the wise, the just decree  
 That fix'd, on general liberty,  
 The basis of the throne.

Hail! mighty shade, ordain'd by fate,  
 Beyond the short, the stinted date,  
 To mortal life assign'd,  
 To check the tyrants impious rage,  
 Thy patriot-name, in ev'ry age,  
 The guardian of mankind !

That name, as down the stream of time,  
 It proudly floats in state sublime,  
 Shall keep the world in awe ;  
 Shall shake the wav'ring Monarch's soul,  
 And fright him to the just controul  
 Of order and of law.

To God's decree, the right divine,  
 'Tis only glories such as thine  
 Unerring titles bring;  
 'Twas doom'd, by nature and by fate,  
 That he, whose virtue saves a state,  
 Was born to be a King.





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PROCEEDINGS  
FOR  
OBTAINING a BRIDGE,  
OVER THE  
*RIVER OUSE*, at *SELBY*.

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THE erection of a bridge over the river *Ouse*, at *Selby*, had for a great many years been much wanted and wished for: But since the alteration of the navigation of the river *Aire*, by opening a canal between that river and the river *Ouse*, it had come considerably more an object of consequence; particularly to the trading part of *Lancashire*, *Westmoreland*, and the west riding of *Yorkshire*; as the manufactured goods of that country, which are sent over all the Continent of *Europe*, as well as for *London*, pass down that way, and are there re-shipped, or put on board larger vessels to be conveyed to *Hull* and other places. In like manner all raw materials, as wool, cotton, linen, yarn, dying woods, and a

variety of other articles; as well as groceries, fir timber and deals, &c. for the use of a great part of the west-riding of *Yorkshire* and part of *Lancashire*, also pass that way upwards, and are there removed into smaller vessels to be carried up the different navigations, connected with the river *Aire*. This occasions a very great intercourse between those places and the port of *Hull*, and as *Selby* is the place of re-shipping, consequently becomes a place particularly necessary for merchants and tradesmen to make enquiries respecting the conveyance of their goods, in their way to and from *Hull*; but the danger, difficulty, and at sometimes, impossibility, in getting over the rivers by ferry-boats, rendered it extremely hazardous.

The certain advantages, to the commercial parts of the country, the comfort and conveniency to all parts of the community, who might have occasion to travel that way; and particularly to the inhabitants of the town of *Selby*, and the country adjacent, who had such frequent occasion to pass over the river *Ouse*, induced some Noblemen and Gentlemen to call in an able and experienced Engineer, to survey, examine, and enquire into the practicability

of erecting a bridge over the said river, near to the place of the then ferry at *Selby*; and particularly to report what injury (if any) the navigation of that river, or the lands adjoining to the banks thereof, might be likely to sustain, provided such erection was to take place.

In consequence of a report, very favourable to the undertaking, being given in by Mr. Jessop, (the Engineer employed in this business) a subscription was immediately entered into, and in the beginning of the year 1789, application was made to Parliament to obtain powers for carrying this scheme into effect. But the citizens of *York*, and Neighbourhood, and some individuals, owners of lands adjoining the said river, above *Selby*, the first alledging that the navigation between *York* and *Selby* would be impeded, and rendered dangerous; and the latter that such their lands, would be more liable to be overflowed in time of floods, if such bridge was erected, therefore determined to oppose, in Parliament, any such powers being obtained.

It being recommended by a Right Honourable Peer, of the first abilities, and strictest integrity, a friend and well-wisher to all

parties, to withdraw the petition, while the next succeeding Session of Parliament, in order to give time for investigating the matter, in hope of the whole being settled to the satisfaction of all. During the Parliamentary vacation, various attempts were made to obtain this desirable end, but to no purpose; so that in the next Sessions, the promoters of the bridge again applied to Parliament, but before the business was far proceeded in, the following agreement was entered into:

‘ The Committee in *London*, to promote  
 ‘ the building a bridge over the river  
 ‘ *Ouse*, at *Selby*, and the Committee in  
 ‘ *London* to oppose it, agree to make  
 ‘ the following proposals, to their re-  
 ‘ spective constituents, &c.

‘ To refer the merits of the case, to the  
 ‘ consideration and decision of three persons,  
 ‘ who are neither Engineers nor Mariners,  
 ‘ the said three persons, to be nominated  
 ‘ by Lord Fitzwilliam, Lord Hawke, and  
 ‘ Lord Louvaine, jointly, which three  
 ‘ referees shall view the country, rivers,  
 ‘ bridges, ferries, and present roads, shall  
 ‘ call such evidence as they may think  
 ‘ necessary, and shall hear such as each



' parties shall produce, and give their  
 ' award; it being intended to refer to their  
 ' consideration the public benefit to be  
 ' derived from a bridge, and the injury and  
 ' public detriment to be occasioned by it,  
 ' according to present existing circumstances  
 ' only, and to leave it to their discretion  
 ' and judgment, how much the former  
 ' ought to preponderate to authorize the  
 ' erection of a bridge.—In consequence of  
 ' which, it is further agreed between the  
 ' said Committees,

' I. That the bill shall be withdrawn for  
 ' this Session.

' II. That a final answer be given to  
 ' Lord Fitzwilliam, and Lord Hawke, by  
 ' the Constituents of the respective Com-  
 ' mittees, on or before Monday the 22d  
 ' of March, 1790.

' III. That should the award be in favour  
 ' of a bridge, the present opposers to be at  
 ' liberty to object to such provisions in the  
 ' bill as may appear improper or defective.  
 ' And should the award be against a bridge,  
 ' no further application shall be made for  
 ' one, without such a change of circum-  
 ' stances as the above referees, or others to  
 ' be appointed by the above Noblemen,

‘ shall, when effected, think sufficient to  
 ‘ authorise a new application to Parliament,  
 ‘ and which if made, may be opposed.

‘ Lord Fitzwilliam and Lord Hawke,  
 ‘ having accepted of the reference, but the  
 ‘ proposal not having yet been made to  
 ‘ Lord Louvaine, should his Lordship not  
 ‘ choose to accept it, it is agreed in that  
 ‘ case, that the nomination of the three  
 ‘ referees shall be made by Lord Fitzwilliam  
 ‘ and Lord Hawke.

## SIGNED BY

George Townend, Solicitor	Thomas Stapleton,
Lucas Nicholson,	Thomas Smith,
Ditto, for the Land Owners	Thomas Hartley,
Downe,	Thomas Wilson,
Petre,	Edward Benson."

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Lord Louvaine (now Earl of Beverley)  
 having declined naming a referee, the  
 Right Hon. Earl Fitzwilliam, and the  
 Right Hon. Lord Hawke, appointed and  
 nominated Bacon Frank, George Cooke,  
 and Fairfax Fearnley, Esqs. to be the  
 said referees, to view the country, rivers,  
 ferries, banks, and roads, likely to be  
 effected, if such bridge be hereafter erected,  
 and to examine and hear the evidence of all

parties concerning the same, and to make their award accordingly. In consequence of this their appointment, they gave notice by public advertisement. that on the 10th day of October, 1790, they would meet at *Selby*. to take such views, and make such observations as they might find necessary, and afterwards adjourn to *Ferrybridge*, to hear such evidence as might be there and then produced.—Long before the time appointed for this meeting, the two noble Lords had given notice to the several Solicitors, *viz.*—For the promoters for building a bridge—for the Citizens of *York* and its Neighbourhood, and for the land owners, as before mentioned, of their having appointed the aforesaid three Gentlemen Referees, to whom no objection was made by any of them, untill a very little time before the day fixed for their said meeting, that the opposers to the building of a bridge, objected to the said George Cooke, Esq. in consequence of his having some time before signed his name to a petition in favour of erecting such a bridge. Notwithstanding that, the two noble Lords knew that no persons or parties of people had any right to object to such Gentlemen as they thought proper to

nominate: yet to prevent any shadow of reason for the said objectors to complain of any unfairness, they consented to have the name of the said George Cooke, Esq. withdrawn, and ordered that Charles Mellish, Esq. should be appointed in his place.

These Gentlemen then advertised that they should meet at *Selby* on the 25th day of October, to take the necessary views, &c. as before mentioned, and from thence adjourn to *Ferrybridge*, to examine and hear evidence.—In conformity with this public notice, they met, and were attended in taking such views as were then thought necessary by the several Solicitors and other Gentlemen, for and against the erection of a bridge, and after having made considerable progress in hearing evidence at *Ferrybridge*, they spent two more days in viewing and examining the banks of the river *Ouse*, near *Selby*, and particularly the three bridges over the river *Dun*, in the tide way, near *Goole* and *Rawcliff*, and such other places as were pointed out to them, as deserving their particular notice, to form an analogy between them, and the effects a bridge would have over the river *Ouse*, at *Selby*.



During the time this business was pending, all the country bordering upon the rivers *Ouse*, *Aire*, and *Dun*, was most minutely explored by the opponents, to find evidence in support of their opposition, but to no purpose, for such as they did bring were soon refuted by persons of experience, probity, and character. During the whole of the time the Referees attended upon this business (which was about twenty days) they with the greatest degree of patience, attention, and impartiality, heard every thing that could be brought for and against having a bridge erected, and in the conclusion, made the following unanimous award.

‘ Whereas the Right Honourable Earl  
 ‘ Fitzwilliam, and Lord Hawke, in consequence of an agreement entered into  
 ‘ by the respective Committees, deputed  
 ‘ from their respective Constituents, to  
 ‘ promote and to oppose a bridge over the  
 ‘ river *Ouse*, at *Selby*, in the county of *York*,  
 ‘ did nominate and appoint Bacon Frank,  
 ‘ of *Campshall*; Charles Mellish, of *Badsworth*;  
 ‘ and Fairfax Fearnley, of *Oakwell-Hall*,  
 ‘ in the said county, Esqs. as Referees, to  
 ‘ consider, judge, and determine of the  
 ‘ public benefit to be derived from a bridge

' at *Selby*, and the injury and public detri-  
 ' ment to be occasioned by it, according  
 ' to present existing circumstances only,  
 ' and how much the former ought to pre-  
 ' ponderate to authorise the erection of a  
 ' bridge. Now we the said Bacon Frank,  
 ' Charles Mellish, and Fairfax Fearnley,  
 ' having agreed to take upon us the burthen  
 ' of the said reference, did, in pursuance  
 ' of public advertisements inserted in all  
 ' the *York, Leeds, and Doncaster News-*  
 ' papers, meet at the house of Mr. Thomas  
 ' Hawden, at *Selby*, on Monday the twenty-  
 ' fifth day of October last, at ten o'clock  
 ' in the forenoon, and being attended by  
 ' some of the Committee, or Agents of the  
 ' different parties for promoting and oppo-  
 ' sing the said bridge; and also by Mr.  
 ' Eadon, as Solicitor for the former, and  
 ' by Mr. George Townend, who attended  
 ' as Solicitor for the Corporation of the  
 ' City of *York*, for the Citizens of *York*;  
 ' and others for the Trustees of the Navi-  
 ' gation of the river *Ouse*, for the Navigators  
 ' of Vessels, and certain Inhabitants of the  
 ' neighbouring Villages; and for the Com-  
 ' missioners of the Navigation of the *Ouse*,  
 ' above *Widdington - Ings*; and also by  
 ' Mr. Lucas Nicholson, of *Leeds*, who

' attended on his own behalf, and also as  
 ' Solicitor for Beilby Thompson, Esq. the  
 ' Rev. Thomas Eglin, Clerk; Richard  
 ' Thompson, Esq. and Christopher Wormley,  
 ' Gentleman, and for others, petitioners  
 ' against the bridge, possessed of property  
 ' in *Carwood* and *Wiflow*.—We proceeded  
 ' on that day and the subsequent days to  
 ' view the country, rivers, bridges, ferries,  
 ' and present roads, at and near *Selby*, as  
 ' requested by the different parties, and on  
 ' the twenty-sixth day of October, met at  
 ' *Ferrybridge*, pursuant to public notice  
 ' given, and were attended by the said  
 ' Mr. Eadon, and Mr. Townend, and by  
 ' some of the parties for whom they were  
 ' respectively employed; and also by the  
 ' said Mr. Nicholson, and proceeded to  
 ' hear and examine the evidence and  
 ' witnesses by the said Mr. Eadon, and  
 ' Mr. Townend, respectively produced, the  
 ' said Mr. Nicholson refusing to produce  
 ' any evidence, and declining so to do in  
 ' consequence of a letter signed by Beilby  
 ' Thompson, Esq. and others, addressed  
 ' to and informing us, that they were  
 ' determined to oppose any bill in Parlia-  
 ' ment for erecting a bridge at *Selby*; and  
 ' having been employed from time to time

' in examining and considering the matters  
 ' aforesaid, for twenty days and upwards,  
 ' and having duly considered the several  
 ' allegations and proofs, and the evidence  
 ' before us produced, and all other cir-  
 ' cumstances relating to the matters to us  
 ' referred, which have come within our  
 ' view, or knowledge, and maturely weighed  
 ' and considered the public benefit to be  
 ' derived from a bridge, at *Selby*, and the  
 ' injury and public detriment to be occa-  
 ' sioned by it, according to present existing  
 ' circumstances only, and how much the  
 ' former ought, in our judgment, to pre-  
 ' ponderate to authorise the erection of  
 ' a bridge.

' We do unanimously award, adjudge,  
 ' declare, and determine, that according  
 ' to the present existing circumstances only,  
 ' a bridge, at *Selby*, will be a great and  
 ' daily benefit to the public, and that the  
 ' benefit and advantage which will arise  
 ' to the public, from a bridge to be built  
 ' there, when compared with any injury or  
 ' detriment, public or private, likely to  
 ' be occasioned by it, either to the navi-  
 ' gation of the river *Ouse*, or the lands  
 ' adjoining, or lying near the same river,  
 ' preponderate sufficiently in our judgment



' and opinion, to authorise the erection of  
 ' a bridge there ; declaring our opinion to  
 ' be, that the bridge intended to be  
 ' erected at *Selby*, ought to be erected at  
 ' or near the Ferry there, and to be made of  
 ' wood, upon a similar construction with  
 ' the plan produced by the promoters of  
 ' the bridge, and left with us, containing  
 ' the outlines of a proposed bridge, and  
 ' the leaf ought not to be less than thirty  
 ' feet, and the piers, or piles, ought not to  
 ' take up a greater proportion of the section  
 ' of the river than one twentieth part, or,  
 ' thereabouts, and that no stones ought to  
 ' be laid at the foot of the piles, so as to  
 ' raise the bed of the river higher than it is  
 ' at present, and that the said bridge ought  
 ' to be made twenty feet wide, for the  
 ' accommodation of passengers.

' Given under our hands and seals the  
 ' 18th day of November, in the year of  
 ' our Lord, 1790.

BACON FRANK,  
 CHARLES MELLISH,  
 FAIRFAX FEARNLEY:

It was also proved that in one month  
 (from Sept. 12, to Oct. 12, 1790) there passed  
 over the ferry as follow : viz.

P

Persons on foot, -	8743	which is	per	Ann.	104,919
Ditto with horses, 3052	—	—	—	—	36,624
	11,795				141,540
Saddle horses -	3052	—	—	—	36,614
Led ditto -	211	—	—	—	2,532
	3,263				39,156
Oxen, &c. -	127	—	—	—	1,524
Hogs, -	66	—	—	—	792
Sheep, -	2248	—	—	—	26,976
Coaches, -	1	—	—	—	12
Chaises, -	15	—	—	—	180
Single horse, ditto	9	—	—	—	108
Waggons, -	3	—	—	—	36
Carts, -	16	—	—	—	192

That the area of the perpendicular section of the river *Ouse*, where the bridge was proposed to be erected, was at high water of a common spring tide; two thousand six hundred feet, and as the bridge was intended to be supported by wood piles, they would but take up one twentieth part of that area, or even if they were to take up one fifteenth part, there would still be left an area of two thousand four hundred and twenty-seven feet, for the passage of the water, whereas that at about three

hundred yards below that place, the area of such section was not more than one thousand seven hundred feet, therefore it was impossible the bridge should ever cause any rise of water.

That the bridge at *York* (below which there are none over the river *Ouse*) is the furthest from the sea of any in *England*, being up the course of the rivers about one hundred miles, and is the only communication (except by ferry-boats) between all the south and western parts of *England*, and the east, and some parts of the north-riding of *Yorkshire*.

From all these circumstances it evidently appeared that a bridge over the river *Ouse*, at *Selby*, would be of very great public utility, and therefore the promoters of it, hoped they should meet with that support in *Parliament*, which such an undertaking deserved.

In consequence of this public spirited undertaking having been accomplished, the town and neighbourhood is greatly improved, good turnpike roads are planned, and in forwardness to various parts of the county, and which also has a tendency to augment the value of property situate thereon.

The geographical situation of *Selby* is 182 miles north-west of *London*, 14 miles south-west from *York*, and 20 miles east from *Leeds*, is well built, and contains about 3000 inhabitants.

The village of *Barlby*, in the parish of *Hemingbrough*, is 2 miles, and *Riccal* 5 miles distant, on the road to *York*.—*Thorpe* 3 miles, *Hambleton* 5 miles, and *Monk Frystone* 8 miles distant, on the road to *Leeds*.—*Brayton*, a small village 1 mile, *Camblesford* 5 miles, and *Carlton* 6 miles distant, at which place there is a good stone bridge, over the river *Aire*, on the road to *Snaith*, which is a mile further.—*Wistow* 3 miles, and *Carwood* 5 miles distant, on the road to *Tadcaster*.—*Cliff* 3 miles, and *Hemingbrough* 4 miles distant, on the road to *Howden*.

The Market-day, at *Selby*, is on Monday.

There are also held here, three fairs annually, viz. on Easter-Tuesday, Old Saint Barnabas, (June 22) and Old Michaelmas day; also a statute fair for servants about a fortnight before Martinmas.

The *Selby* horse shew commences September 20, and ends on the 26th.

Fairs for flax are every Thursday six weeks, from Michaelmas to Saint Peter's day, old stile.



Here is a common brewery, and upwards of twenty public Inns, the principal of which are the George, and the King's Head, which latter is the Excise-Office; some dealers in wines and spirits; together with linen - drapers, grocers-shops, &c. in abundance.

The quantity of shipping which occupies the *Ouse* up to, and down from *Selby*, per annum is computed to be 369,780 tons, navigated by 28,772 men.

The manufacturing of leather and sail-cloth is not inconsiderable.

Here is also a cast iron foundery, and a good ship yard, where are built a great number of vessels upon the best and most approved construction, from fifty to seven or eight hundred tons burthen.

The post from *Ferrybridge* comes in every morning about six o'clock, and goes out every evening at five.

A small sloop, or market-boat, leaves here every Thursday, at flood tide, for *York*, and returns again every Saturday evening.

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A HORSE SHEW instituted at SELBY.

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AT THE REQUEST OF SEVERAL PRINCIPAL DEALERS  
AND BREEDERS OF HORSES, FARMERS, &c.

NOTICE IS GIVEN,

That a SHEW of HORSES

WILL COMMENCE

At SELBY, in the County of YORK,

On Thursday the 20th Day of September next,  
and finish on the 26th;

ON WHICH DAY WILL BE

A FAIR for all Kinds of CATTLE.

---

THOSE Dealers, &c. who are acquainted with the situation of *Selby*, need no information as to its peculiar eligibility for such a purpose. To those who are strangers, it may be necessary to observe, that since the building of good Bridges over *Ouse* and *Derwent*, all the danger and inconvenience of Ferries is removed, and that a general communication to all parts is now opened by good roads. The Town possesses every convenience for accommodation, such as good inns, open and spacious streets, plenty of good stabling, pasture, &c.

*Selby*, August 10, 1798.



*As with the preceding*  
THE

HISTORY OF  
CAWOOD,

ITS  
CASTLE and CHURCH:

CONTAINING THE  
MOST REMARKABLE TRANSACTIONS,  
ECCLESIASTICAL, CIVIL, and MILITARY.

THE  
Monuments, Inscriptions, &c. in the  
Church and Castle.

TOGETHER WITH  
A LIST of the ARCHBISHOPS who  
have resided at CAWOOD; and biogra-  
phical accounts of those who have been  
remarkable in public situations.

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By JAMES MOUNTAIN.

---

Y O R K:

PRINTED BY E. PECK, LOWER-OUSEGATE.

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1800.





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## THE HISTORY OF CAWOOD.

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CAWOOD, in the west-riding of *Yorkshire*, and liberty of *St. Peter, York*, one hundred and eighty-six miles north of *London*—ten miles south of *York*—six miles east of *Sherburn*—seven miles and a half from *Tadcaster*—and five miles north of *Selby*, is situate upon the west banks of the navigable part of the river *Ouse*, over which there is a good Ferry from the town into the east-riding.

The village of *Stillingfleet* is distant from *Carwood* two miles, on the road to *York*;—from *Carwood* to *Wistow* two miles, on the road to *Selby*;—and from *Carwood* is likewise distant two miles the Ferry over the river *Wharf*, which falls into the *Ouse* at *Nun-Appleton*, near the seat of Sir William Milner, Bart. M. P. for the City of *York*, a handsome mansion built in the modern stile.

B

The town of *Carwood* is in general well built, chiefly with brick and tile, of which they have a considerable manufactory about half a mile north from the town. It has a market on Wednesday, and two annual fairs, *viz.* on old May day, and the 23d. of September, also a feast on the first Sunday after old Lammas day.

The ferry-house (*Clarkson's*) is the principal inn, and indeed the only one for the accommodation of travellers. The post goes to *Selby* three-times a week. In *Carwood* there are some good shops, and a manufactory for hop-bagging; there is likewise the remains of a Castle of great antiquity, in which it is said Archbishop Mountain was born, who was likewise buried in the Church of this place. This Castle was the last residence of Cardinal Wolsey, being the place he retired to when disgraced at court; part of it was taken down by the late Archbishop Drummond, and the materials carried to his palace at *Bishopthorpe*, (about eight miles distant up the river *Ouse*) with which he there built a magnificent gateway and porter's lodge.

The earliest account I can find of *Carwood*, in History, is the Castle, built by King Athelstane, about the year 920; the

ruins of which are now to be seen; an edifice that was for ages the stately palace of the Archbishops of the Province of *York*, and the seat of hospitality and magnificence.

Old Ouse still murmuring as he strays,  
The cheerless prospect, now surveys,  
Once ! Glory of his stream ;  
No more he sees, lawns, groves, and bowers,  
But ivy-grown, dismantl'd towers,  
Or hears, the night-bird scream.

It is supposed that King Athelstane gave the Castle to the Church, about the year 930, whereby it became the Archbishop's Palace. The stately entrance or gateway is still remaining; on the tower of which 'tis said Cardinal Wolsey used to ascend when he wished to see round the country, or the lofty towers of *York*. Over the gate are coats of arms as follow: I. Three wheat sheafs, without a border. II. Three, with a border, *nubile*. III. Three, with a border, ingraled, indented. IV. Cross keys and mitre. V. English and French arms, supported by two stags, a lion on the crest. VI. The arms as the third article. VII. Arms of *Canterbury*. VIII. As the first article. IX. Wheat sheafs ingraled, as the third. Also in the inner side of the gate,

towards the court-yard, are much the same. The brick-work of this Castle was added, or the old stone buildings taken away and new built with brick, about the year 1306, at the expence of Archbishop Grenefeld, of whom I shall give a particular account hereafter. Its situation is exceedingly pleasant, facing the river *Ouse*, (into which runs the rapid stream of a Mill Dam proceeding from the water called *Bishop-Dike*) whereon there is a ferry-boat to convey a-cross the river.

I cannot say much of this town. No doubt but it was much larger in former times, when the Archbishops resided there, or before the Castle had been burnt down by one of the rebellious Hothams, in the civil wars, about the year 1645. *Carwood Castle* continued in all its splendour till the fatal civil wars broke out in 1641. It was then apparently taken and garrisoned with soldiers for the Parliament; and about the beginning of June, 1646, *Pontefract Castle* was seized for the King, and afterwards underwent a siege of ten months before it was recovered. To prevent more surprizes of this kind, a resolution was taken for demolishing all the Castles in this part of *England*.



On the 30th of April, 1645, this Castle, with several others, were by the order of Parliament rendered untenable, as follows:

*Resolved,*

That the several Castles of *Thickhill, Sheffield, Knaresborough, Carwood, Wressle, Sandall, Bolton, Middleham, Hornsey, Mulgrave, and Craike*, in the County of *York*, being inland Castles, be made untenable, and no garrisons to be kept or maintained in them; so the walls and towers thereof have ever since been mouldering away.

During these transactions, William Cavendish, Earl of Newcastle, for the King, was successful in the north: His army was more numerous than the forces commanded by the Lord Fairfax, and Captain Hotham, for he made Captain Hotham retreat, who pretended to stop his passage at *Pearbridge*, beyond the river *Tees*. He marched afterwards to *York*, which was put into a state of defence, for the King under Sir Thomas Glemham, Governor, who kindly received him, and to whom he presented some pieces of cannon and ammunition. He drove Lord Fairfax and Captain Hotham out of *Tadcaster*, and took *Bradford* by storm.

Thus was he frequently prosperous, but not altogether, else he might have got possession of *Leeds*, which Sir Thomas Fairfax, after a considerable loss, did at last most valiantly obtain.

On January 19, 1644, was fought the desperate battle of *Leiskard*, or *Bradock-Down*, where the victory was won, on the King's side, under Sir Ralph Hopton. The Parliament were now resolved to take revenge; and sending orders to Sir John Hotham and his son at *Hull* to raise forces, ravage the Country, and ruin the Royalists; they accordingly obeyed the command, burning and destroying all before them; so I judge that from thence came the destruction of *Carwood Castle*, &c. it then being in the Royalists hands, as appears in the History of Selby.

But there is something peculiarly remarkable in the Church, at some distance from the Castle, where the famous Archbishop Mountain lies interred. The reader will find how much the wonderfui Providence of God attended him, on a perusal of the History of this excellent prelate.

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A LIST OF THE  
ARCHBISHOPS.

WHO HAVE RESIDED AT  
CAWOOD.

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William de Grenefeld, Lord Chancellor, 1305, died at *Carwood*, December 6, 1315, and buried in *St. Nicholas's Chapel*, in *York Minster*, but now the *Precentors Vestry*, where his monument yet remains, with his effigy in brass upon it. It is said he built the west-end of *Carwood Castle* about the year 1306, his arms being yet to be seen on its ruins. He enjoyed the see nine years and eleven months.

William de Melton, Lord Chancellor, and Lord Treasurer, 1317, died at *Carwood*, 1340, and buried in *York Minster*, having been Archbishop twenty-two years and seven months.

William de la Zouch, 1342, died 1352, buried in *York Minster*, as some say, having held this see about ten years. This brave Archbishop, who was Lord Treasurer, being

also Warden of the northern parts, in the absence of King Edward the Third had the good fortune to overthrow the Scots who invaded *England*, and took David Bruce their King prisoner: But a manuscript extant says he was interred at *Bishophthorp* (which once was called *St. Andrewsthorp*). Speed tells us, it was he who began a new Chapel on the south side of the Minster, which probably might be the demolished one of *St. Edmonds*, as mentioned by an ingenious author.

Richard le Scrope, 1398, whom Camden styles a "hot man" hankering after novelty and charge, convicted of high treason by King Henry the Fourth, and beheaded in a field near *Bishophthorp*, June 8, 1405, and buried in *St. Peter's*, *York*.

Henry Bowet, 1406, died at *Carwood*, 1423, and buried in the *Minster*, having been seventeen years Archbishop.

George Neville, Lord Treasurer, 1466, concerning his great entertainment or feast made at *Carwood Castle* in the reign of King Edward the Fourth, take the following description from a curious manuscript: Anno Dom. 1470, in the 10th year of King Edward the Fourth, George Neville, brother to the Earl of Warwick, at his



installment into the Archbishoprick of York, made a great feast to all the Nobility, most of the Prime Clergy, and many of the Gentry. The contents of whose bill of fare were as follows:

Wheat, 300 quarters	Pygges, 2000
Ale, 300 tuns	Plovers, 400
Wine, 100 tuns	Quales, 100 dozen
Ypocrass, 1 pipe	Peacocks, 104
Oxen, 104	Fowls, (called Rees)
Wild Bulls, 6	200 dozen
Muttons, 1000	Mallards and Teales,
Veals, 304	4000
Porks, 304	Cranes, 204
Swans 400	Kids, 204
Geese, 2000	Chickens, 2000
Capons 1000	Pidgeons, 4000
Conyes, 4000	Parted dishes of Jellies,
Bitters, 204	300
Heronshaws, 400	Cold Tarts baked, 4000
Pheasants, 200	Cold Custards baked 3000
Partridges, 500	Hot Pasties of Venison,
Woodcocks, 400	1500
Curlews, 100	Hot Custards, 2000
Egrittes, 1000	Pykes & Breames, 608
Stags, Bucks, and Roes,	Purpoises and Seals, 12
500 and more	Spices, Sugar'd Delica-
Pasties of Venison, cold,	cies, and Wafers plenty
4000	

At this feast the Earl of Warwick was Steward, the Earl of Bedford, Treasurer,

the Lord Hastings, Comptroller, with many more noble officers; and to the dressing and ordering of which, no less than one thousand servitors, sixty-two cooks, and five hundred and fifteen kitcheners, were employed. Another manuscript has it one thousand cooks, sixty kitcheners, and five hundred and twenty-five scullions. But seven years after the King seized on all the estate of this Archbishop, and sent him over prisoner to *France*, where, *jacuit in summa inopia*, he was kept bound in extreme poverty, justice thus punishing his prodigality. But Speed was much more favourable in his case when he wrote that this Archbishop having been for the House of Lancaster had kept King Edward the Fourth prisoner, which the King remembered when he came into power, for he soon picked a quarrel with him, seized upon his goods and lands, got possession of his plate and jewels, whereof one in his mitre was of such value that the King caused it to be set in his Imperial Crown, and the Archbishop to be sent over to *Hames in France*, where he remained prisoner a long time, with no such courteous usage as he had shewn to King Edward when in his

keeping. By the words "*long time*" it may be justly concluded, he was at length released from his imprisonment; so that they seem to be mistaken who say he died in exile, for it was Archbishop Alexander Neville. But George Neville died in *England*, 1476, and was buried in *York Minster*. This being a remarkable piece, I have been the more particular respecting it.

Thomas Rotherham, 1480, Lord Chancellor, died at *Carwood* of the plague, 1500, buried on the north side of our Lady's Chapel, in *York Minster*, in a Marble Tomb.

Thomas Savage, 1501, died at *Carwood*, 1508, buried at *York*.

Thomas Wolfey, 1514. It will not be amiss to give the reader the following narrative of him:

Thomas Wolfey was born at *Ipswich*, in March, 1471. He was sent so early to *Oxford*, that he was batchelor of arts at fourteen years of age, and from thence called the boy batchelor. Soon after he was elected fellow of Magdalen college, and when master of arts, had the care of the school adjoining to that college committed to him. Being charged with the education of the Marquis of Dorset's three

sons, his Lordship presented him to the rectory of *Lymington*, in *Hampshire*, October the 10th. 1500. By the recommendation of Sir John Nafant, he was made one of the King's Chaplains. In 1506, he was instituted to the rectory of *Bedgrave*, in the diocese of *Norwich*; having then, besides the rectory of *Lymington*, the vicarage of *Lyde*, in *Kent*. Whilst he was King's Chaplain, he insinuated himself into the favor of Fox, Bishop of Winchester, and Sir Thomas Lovel, who recommended him to the King as a fit person to be employed in negotiating the marriage between Henry the Seventh, and Margaret, Duchess of Savoy. He was dispatched to the Emperor her father, and returning with such speed, that the King seeing him, supposed he had not been gone. Having reported his embassy, he was made Dean of Lincoln, February 8, 1508, and on the 20th of the same month, Prebendary of *WaltonBrinhold*, in that Church. In these circumstances he was when he was introduced at Court by Bishop Fox, after Henry the Seventh's death, where he soon found means to insinuate himself into the favour of his son and successor.



In the beginning of his reign, Henry the Eighth willingly left to his council and ministers the care and management of his affairs. As he was in peace with all his neighbours, what passed in the kingdom could not keep him much employed. He thought only of such pleasures and diversions, as were more suitable to his years, than application to business. But as he was naturally liberal, his entertainments at court were very expensive. The ancient Bishop of Winchester, Henry the Seventh's old minister, could not help murmuring to see the money lavished away without any necessity, which his deceased master had amassed with so much care, pains, and injustice, in which he had himself been employed. He threw all the blame upon the Earl of Surrey, Lord Treasurer, who was his rival in favor under the late King, and continued to be so still under the present, by gaining the affection of his new master by a blind compliance to his will. During Henry the Seventh's life, he was more close, and harder to part with money than the King himself. How express soever the orders were for payments, he always found difficulties, and by that

means made his court admirably to his master. Being continued in his post in the present reign, he became quite another man. He not only paid without examination whatever was ordered, but also put the King upon spending extravagantly. This gained him the favor of the young Prince, who was naturally addicted to prodigality. The Bishop of Winchester openly blamed this conduct, as highly prejudicial to the King's interest. But he was little regarded, in a court where every one was striving to make an advantage of the Sovereign's liberal temper. Mean while, his discourses exasperated more and more the Earl of Surrey and the young courtiers against him, who never ceased to do him ill offices with the King. Thus the Bishop, who was in so great credit in the late reign, gradually lost it in this. His disgrace, which sat heavy upon his mind, threw him upon devising means to supplant his rival, by introducing at Court Thomas Wolsey, whose qualifications he was no stranger to. The Bishop of Winchester easily foresaw the King would soon be in want of persons about him, fit and able to ease him; and as he knew Wolsey's genius, did not question that when he was at Court, he

would render himself necessary to the King. To that end, he procured him the place of Almoner. We shall see presently that the Bishop was not mistaken in his judgment, or rather that his foresight was far short of Wolsey's fortune.

Wolsey on his part neglected not what he thought capable of encreasing the King's good opinion of him. To an indefatigable application, and extreme diligence in all the affairs he was charged with, he added a blind condescension for all his master's passions. The King was highly pleased to see in his Court and Council, a Churchman less rigid and scrupulous than the Archbishop of Canterbury, or the old Bishop of Winchester. Wolsey danced, sang, laughed, and played with the young courtiers who were most in favour; and if Polydore Virgil is to be credited, who loved him not, neither had reason to love him, he carried his complaisance so far as to lend the King his house for his most secret pleasures. However that be, his condescension joined to his talents for business, and to his knowledge in divinity which he had acquired, as well as the King, by reading the works of Thomas Aquinas,

soon gave him the advantage over all the other courtiers. When he saw himself well fixed, he made it his particular business to shew the King his errors since his accession to the throne, and how his youth had been abused. By this method he insinuated to him by degrees, that he was ill-served, and wanted an able Minister, capable of easing him in the administration of the most weighty affairs, and of shewing him the consequences. In a word, he so managed, that he became himself that Minister which he advised the King to seek, and by degrees was intrusted with the care and conduct of the King's principal affairs. His credit rendered him haughty, proud, insolent, and ungrateful to his old friends. In short, he was taxed with all the failings which favourites are usually charged with, and which indeed few favourites can avoid. Wolsey, like most others, grew extremely odious, chiefly because his councils were always self-interested, which the event discovered to all but the King, who was blind in that respect. His favour and credit, caused the most potent Princes of *Europe* to strive to gain him to their interests, and to glory, at least outwardly, in being of the number



of his friends. The reason is, because during this reign, the affairs of *Europe* were in such a situation, that *England* was capable of making the balance incline to the side she espoused. Wolsey knew how to improve this advantage, to render himself the richest and most powerful subject that ever was, but laboured not with the same ardour for his masters honour, as for his own interest. After he was declared Prime-Minister, he managed, during the space of seventeen years, all the King's affairs both foreign and domestic.

Thus Wolsey was at the top of the wheel. He was Favorite, Prime-Minister, Lord Chancellor, Administrator of the Bishopric of Bath and Wells, Archbishop of York, sole Legate a Latere; he had a pension from the Emperor and the King of *France*, and received an immense profit from his chancellorship, by the privileges annexed thereto by the King. Besides this, the King never ceased making him presents, and giving him continual occasions of increasing his incomes.

Wolsey is one of those who have most openly abused the favor of their Prince, not only against the Nation's, but also the

King's interest, which was much less dear to him than his own. He was never contented with estates or honours. He procured for himself the Bishoprick of Durham, one of the richest in the kingdom, in lieu of *Bath* and *Wells*, which he was willing to resign. Two months after, Adrian the Sixth prolonged his legateship for five years, after the expiration of the term granted by Leo the Tenth. Thus estates and honours were incessantly heaped upon him, without however any possibility of satisfying his greediness. Indeed, he carried his desires much higher, since he still aspired to the Papacy, Adrian's age and infirmities giving occasion to think his pontificate would not last long.

Cardinal Bambridge, Archbishop of York died at *Rome* the 14th of July, 1514. The same day Cardinal Julius de Medici, afterwards Pope, by the name of Clement the Seventh, sent the King notice of his death, acquainting him withal that he had prevailed with the Pope not to dispose of the see of *York* before his pleasure was known. Whereupon the King demanded the Archbishoprick for Thomas Wolsey, which was immediately granted. This Minister was then in so great favor, that he

absolutely directed all the King's affairs, who had for him a very great esteem and affection.

Wolsey was now raised to the highest point of grandeur that a subject can aspire to. He was Archbishop of York, Bishop of Durham, Abbot of St. Albans, Cardinal Legate a Latere for life, Lord Chancellor of *England*, Prime Minister and Favorite, caressed by the Emperor, respected by the Pope, regarded by all the Princes of *Europe*, with almost an absolute power in *England*, where nothing material was transacted, either in spirituals or temporals, but by his sole direction. It is easy to see, so many advantages were but too capable of rendering him proud and insolent. He looked upon the King's subjects as slaves, and unfortunately for them, inspired the King by degrees with the same principles, and insinuated to him, that he ought to consider the Parliament only as an instrument to execute his will. These insinuations were but too effectual, as will be seen in the sequel. In order to render him independent of the Parliament, he persuaded him to exact from his subjects at once, the subsidy given by Parliament, and payable in four years. Every one ascribed to the Cardinal

this illegal proceeding, which established a very dangerous precedent. But he little regarded the complaints of the people, since he was secure of the King's countenance, and the Pope's protection.

He undertook this year a thing he would never have ventured upon, had he not been fully satisfied, that the Pope could not be without the King's assistance. And that was, to cause several religious houses to be suppressed, in order to appropriate the revenues to two Colleges, which he intended to found at *Oxford* and *Ipswich*. If the Pope had reaped any advantage, his consent would have been very strange. But that he should agree to the suppression of several monasteries, to gratify a private person, is what could hardly be expected, and perhaps had never happened. Accordingly, the Pope would never have granted it, had not the satisfying the passion of this ambitious Minister been absolutely necessary to his designs. The Cardinal's project was to found a magnificent College at *Oxford*, by the name of *Cardinal College*, which was to consist of one hundred and eighty persons, with salaries. The other College was to be founded at *Ipswich*, the place of his birth, but only



for grammar, and to qualify young scholars for his College at *Oxford*.

At last he fell under the King's displeasure. His too great obsequiousness to the see of *Rome*, in the process relating to the King's divorce from Queen Catharine, and some inferior accidents, concurred to destroy his interest with his Majesty. Upon this, the great seal was demanded of him, October 28, 1529; his goods all seized to the King's use, and himself impeached in Parliament by a charge of forty-four articles, relating chiefly to the exercise of his legatine power, and the scandalous irregularities of his life. This impeachment passed the House of Lords; but, when it came to the House of Commons, was so effectually defeated by the industry and address of Thomas Cromwell, who had been his servant, that no treason could be fixed upon him. He continued in his retirement at *Ashur* in *Surry* till about Easter, 1530, when he was commanded to repair to *Carwood*, in his diocese of *York*, where he performed many charitable and popular acts; till, November following, he was arrested for High-Treason by the Earl of Northumberland, and committed to the custody of the Lieutenant of the Tower,

who had orders to bring him to *Lonaon*. This disgrace affected his mind to such a degree, that he fell sick at *Sheffield*, in the Earl of Shrewsbury's house; whence, by slow degrees, he proceeded as far as *Leicester*, where he is said (we believe without foundation) to have taken poison, in order to put an end to his miserable life. In his last agony he regretted, that he had not served God with the same fidelity he had always used towards his Royal Master. He died November 29, 1530, and was interred in the Chapel of the Abbey of *St. Mary de Pratis*, at *Leicester*, of which, at this time, even the ruins are not to be discovered.

He was the greatest instance many ages had produced of the variety and inconstancy of human things, both in his rise and fall. By his temper in both it appears, that he was unworthy of his greatness, and deserved what he suffered. And, if we consider him in the character of a Churchman, he was undoubtedly the disgrace of his profession, being lewd and vicious himself, serving the King in all his secret pleasures, and most extravagantly proud and ostentatious, to support which his ambition and covetousness were proportionable. However, a

great writer declares, that few ever fell from so high a station with less crimes objected against them: and it must be acknowledged, that his schemes for the promotion of learning were noble and well imagined; as appears from the seven lectures which he founded at *Oxford*, from his College there, now Christ-Church, and from his school at *Ipswich*.

*Lines, written on the Spot where CARDINAL  
WOLSEY is said to have been Buried,  
in Leicester - Abbey.*

Peers, Priests, and Princes, Lords of every  
clan,

Who in the titles vapour lose the man;  
Mark this plain spot where groveling  
brambles wave

In humble verdure over WOLSEY's grave:  
His purple honours, and pontific pride,  
With all life's baubles, now are laid aside.  
Here stripp'd to nature, & without disguise,  
The "Child of Fortune" undistinguish'd lies;  
O'er this cold turf th'unmanner'd travel-  
lers go,

Nor heed how great a statesman sleeps  
below.

George Mountaign, 1628, died the same year, and was buried at *Carwood*, (where he was born) having a latin inscription on his tomb, which is thus translated: ‘ George  
 ‘ Mountaign, born of reputable parents in  
 ‘ this town. He went regularly through  
 ‘ all the usual degrees at *Cambridge*, and  
 ‘ at last was a Proctor in the University.  
 ‘ In the beginning of the reign of King  
 ‘ James the First, he was made Master of  
 ‘ the *Savoy*, Dean of *Westminster*; and by  
 ‘ the same King advanced to the Bishoprick  
 ‘ of *Lincoln*; and a little after, to that of  
 ‘ *London*. After that, he was translated to  
 ‘ the see of *Durham*, by King Charles the  
 ‘ First, as an honourable retreat for him,  
 ‘ under the decays of his health, and the  
 ‘ approaches of old age. And, last of all,  
 ‘ he was within three months rais’d to the  
 ‘ Archiepiscopal Throne of *York*. His  
 ‘ mein was venerable and majestic, his  
 ‘ aspect grave, and his temper infinitely  
 ‘ sweet and endearing. He never forgot a  
 ‘ kindness, nor did he ever revenge an  
 ‘ injury; and, as far as human nature  
 ‘ would permit it, he never once re-  
 ‘ membered it. He was Lord Almoner to  
 ‘ two Princes; and with an equal diffusive-  
 ‘ ness of temper, he always distributed his  
 ‘ own alms.”



The praise of this Archbishop consists not in being the Statesman, or the intriguing Courtier, but in following the law of his divine master, and promoting the interest of religion and knowledge by a demeanour best becoming a pastor of the Christian Church. For ages the Clergy were the compliant tools of power, or the scourges of the people, as ambition or avarice prompted; and I am happy in an opportunity of recording one instance of a contrary nature, in the last dignitary of the see of *York*, who inhabited this Castle, and who was in so particular a manner an honour to the town of *Carwood*. H. Holland (the Poet, who wrote his Epitaph) paid this tribute to his memory:

Four Cities, each their honour might proclaim,  
 When this good Bishop did preside in fame,  
 But this the town, where first he drew his breath,  
 Happy old man! he blest it at his death.  
 At *Cambridge* bred, Castalian streams he found,  
 And in the lib'ral arts did much abound;  
 Without a rigid sourness he inspir'd  
 The love of virtue, like his own admir'd,  
 No filthy avarice e'er fill'd his breast:  
 He blest the poor with what himself possess'd,  
 And to the world he little left behind,  
 But gave on earth, that he in Heaven might find.

He died in the year 1628, aged 60.

D

**BISHOP THORPE**, anciently *St. Andrew's Thorpe*, alias *Thorpe super Use*. The Rectory of *St. Andrew at Thorpe* was alter the decease of Arnold de Berkeley, then Rector, granted to the Priores and Nuns of *St. Clement*, without the walls of *York*, by Walter Giffard, Archbishop, to be possessed to their own proper use for ever. The deed was dated November 1, 1269; it was also by the said Archbishop converted into a Vicarage.

At the dissolution, the gift of this Vicarage came to the Crown, who constantly presented to it, till Archbishop Blackburn got a change for the living of *Helperby*; by which means it came to the see, after an alienation of near five hundred years. This small Vicarage had likewise an augmentation by the late Queen Anne's bounty, procured by the said Archbishop, and the Church (the east window of which was brought from *Carwood Castle*) was new built in the year 1766, by Archbishop Drummond, who, according to his will, is interred in it.

Walter Gray, Archbishop of *York*, purchased the Manor of *Thorpe St. Andrew*, of divers feoffors, to himself, his heirs, and assigns for ever, which he afterwards gave

and granted, together with the Mansion-Houses thereto pertaining, to the Chapter of York, upon condition that they might grant it to his successors, Archbishops of York, whilst they continue so, for the annual rent of twenty marks sterling, to be paid at Martinmas to the Treasurer of the Church of York, for the maintenance of his Chantry. Whereupon the said Dean and Chapter have ever since demised the said Manor, &c. to the succeeding Archbishops for the term of their lives; and during the vacancy of the see the same does revert to themselves, and remains in their seisin till a new Archbishop be placed.

The Palace of *Bishophthorpe* was built by the said Walter Gray, in which is the neat Chapel, still standing, where his chantry was founded. The house has had several reparations by the succeeding Archbishops. The gardens, contiguous to the palace, were almost wholly laid out at the charge of Archbishop Sharp; and the house received great alterations in the hall, dining-rooms, &c. at the expence of the late Archbishop Dawes; Archbishop Gilbert altered the windows in the large dining-room, laid the floor in the hall with

roche abbey stone and black marble; repaired the stair case in the hall, and ornamented the walls and ceiling, likewise the old drawing-room above stairs (now the library of his present Grace Dr. Markham); and on the place where the pigeon-house formerly stood he built a wash-house, and over it a landry; the wash-house was converted into the present kitchen by the late Archbishop Drummond, who made the most considerable improvements: he built the stables, coach-houses, bake-house, brew-house, &c. in the year 1763, and in the autumn of the same year were laid the foundations of the gateway and porter's lodge, which were finished in September, 1765. In 1766, the addition to the palace was begun, consisting of a servants' hall, butler's pantry, large drawing-room, vestibule, and audience-room; the drawing-room and vestibule are finished with great taste in the Gothic or rather Norman architecture; those rooms, with the elegant Norman front and portico, were finished in the year 1769. In the drawing-room is a well-finished chimney-piece of statuary and Sienna marble, and at this time was fixed in the best dining-room the grand Doric columned chimney-piece of veined marble,



with the ornaments above it. Many alterations were made about this period in the lodging rooms; the kitchen-garden, pleasure-ground, &c. were completed in the year 1767. Dr. Drummond also beautified the Chapel, by adding windows, &c. of glass stained by Mr. Peckitt, of *York*.

Most of the stone used in the gateway and front was brought from the old palace at *Carwood*.

The Palace and Manor of *Bishopthorpe* were after the reformation sold to Walter White, Esq. March 10, 1647, for five hundred and twenty-five pounds seven shillings and sixpence, who made it his seat till the restoration.

The Vicarage at *Bishopthorpe* is thus valued in the King's books.

First Fruits — 4 l. 0 s. 0 d.

Tenths — 0 8 0

The Lord Archbishop of *York* is still Lord of the Manor of *Bishopthorpe*.

*WISTOW*, a large country town in the west-riding of *Yorkshire*, and in the liberty of *St. Peter, York*; it is three miles north-west from *Selby*; there is a handsome Church, dedicated to *All Saints*, a Prebend, and in the gift of the Prebendary of *York*.

I shall here give an account of *Lammas* fair held at *York*. This fair is called the *Bishop's* fair, because the *Archbishop* hath the rule and jurisdiction thereof, and begins at the ringing of the bells at *St. Michael's* Church, in *Spurriergate*, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the day before *Old Lammas-Day*. At which time the *Sheriffs* of the *City* give up their authority in the *City* to the *Lord Archbishop* of *York*, his bailiff, or substitute, in the *Sheriffs* Court, on *Ousebridge*, by delivering to him their white rods, and at the ending of the fair which is at three o'clock in the afternoon, the day after *Old Lammas-Day*, after the ringing of the said *St. Michael's* bells, the *Bishop's* bailiff re-delivers to the *Sheriff's* of *York*, their white rods, and therewith their jurisdiction, and according to ancient custom a collation or treat is given at some *Tavern* in the *City*, by both parties, at the giving up and taking again their authorities.

During this fair, from three o'clock on the 11th of August, till the same hour on the 13th, the Sheriffs authority of arresting any person is suspended within the City and Suburbs. The Archbishop's bailiff or substitute hath the only power of executing any judicial process at that time. The Archbishop keeps a Court, called *Piedpowder-Court*\*, at this fair, and a jury is impannelled out of *Wiltow*, being within the Bishop's liberty, for determining all differences of such as complain unto them of matters happening within the said fair.

He also receives a toll at the several gates of the City, of all cattle coming to the fair; and again, of all cattle sold going out of the fair; as likewise of all small wares, both in *Thursday-Market* and *Pavement*; and of every horse-pack, wallet, maund, basket, or other things brought in at any gate of the City which is of the value of twelve-pence.

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\* *Piedpowder-Court* (so called from *Piedpoudreux*, which, in French, signifies *Dusty-foot*) is a Court incident to fairs and markets, to be holden only during the time the same are kept, for redress of disorders committed therein.

The stated tolls are these : d.

For every beast coming to be sold . . . .	1
For every led horse, mare, or gelding . .	2
For every twenty sheep . . . . .	4
For every horse-pack of wares . . . . .	4
For a load of hay to be sold . . . . .	4
For every other thing to be sold in any wallet, maund, basket, cloth-bag, or portmanteau, to the value of twelpence . .	1

With the like toll of all, and every of the said goods sold, paid by the buyer at his carrying it out of the said fair, &c.

*SHERBOURN* in *ELMET*, in the west-riding of *Yorkshire*. This place is of considerable antiquity, being given by King Athelstane to the Archbishops of York, famous also for an hospital and school, erected by the will of the memorable Robert Hungate, Esq. for the education and provision of twenty-four orphans. Camden says it is a little town, but populous, and took its name from the clearness of the little river or bourn that runs by there to *Carwood*.

The market is on Friday, and a fair is held herein on the 25th of September; it is situate on the high north road, and is distant from *London* one hundred and eighty one miles.



*PONTEFRACT*, (i. e. *Broken-Bridge*) a large town in the west-riding, and Osgold-cross-hundred. The town was built by Hildebert de Lacey, a Norman. It had a stately Castle, with three large Court-Yards, surrounded with strong walls, and adorned with stately towers. The ruins of this once famous Castle, which was built on a hill, are yet to be seen: And though it long held out against the Parliaments army, yet, in former times, it was infamous for the murder of Princes; where, especially King Richard the Second, after his deposition, was most wickedly destroyed by Henry the Fourth. In this Castle was once a College dedicated to *St. Clement*, consisting of a Dean and three Prebendaries, which I suppose was in King James the First's time, his Predecessor, Queen Elizabeth, having only begun to build a Chapel therein.

In the reign of King Henry the Second, there was an Abbey or Monastery founded in the town by Robert Lacey, Earl of Lincoln, dedicated to *St. John the Evangelist*, and according to Speed, rated at four hundred and seventy pounds per annum; and in the time of King Richard the Second, was an hospital founded by

Sir Robert Knowles, for the maintenance of poor people.

In 1399, Henry the Fourth having, by the assistance of his friends, the malcontents of *England*, deposed his lawful sovereign, mounted his throne, and imprisoned him in *Pontefract Castle*, where he was soon after most inhumanely put to death.

In 1424, James Stuart, King of Scotland, was released out of *Pontefract Castle*, after eighteen years imprisonment.

The town stands pleasantly on the river *Aire*, about twenty miles south-west of *York*, and is famous for the growth of liquorice. It is governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, &c. and is a barony belonging to the Duke of Northumberland, is a mile in length, the buildings neat, and its market is on Saturdays; it is a borough, and sends two Members to Parliament.

# A POEM

*On the Ruins of Pontefract Castle.*

---

EARL RIVERS'S SOLILOQUY IN RICHARD  
THE THIRD.—*Scene, Pomfret Castle.*

*Fatal and ominous to noble Peers,  
Within the guilty closnre of thy walls,  
Richard the Second, here, was back'd to death:  
And, for more slander to thy dismal seat,  
We give to thee our guiltless blood to drink.*

---

SHAKESPEAR.

Look round this vast, and venerable place,  
Whose ruin'd pile yet shines with awful grace,  
Majestic still 'midst all its faded charms:  
See the wide waste of all consuming age,  
The wreck of ruthless wars and hostile rage,  
And all the dire effects of more than  
civil arms.

View savage time with cankering tooth  
devour,

The solid fabric of yon mould'ring tower,  
That now in undistinguish'd chaos lies:  
Where erst the noble Lacey's\* Norman line  
Plann'd the wide work, and form'd the  
vast design.

And bid with Gothic grace the stately  
structure rise.

---

\* The family of Lacey, Earls of Lincoln and Hereford, came in with the Conqueror, and were the greatest subjects of those days.

When lo! on high the vaulted domes suspend,

On lofty columns the wide arches bend,  
And massive walls the vast domain enclose:

In vain the hostile warriors nervous art  
With missive force directs the barbed dart,  
Or with gigantic strength the ponderous  
javelin throws.

For many an age, the Lacey's noble race,  
With arts, and arms adorn'd this splended  
place,

As heroes triumph'd, or as patriots shone:  
Till with Plantagenet's fair bride †,  
In nuptial dower, these antient honours  
glide,

The seat of future Kings, that grac'd  
the British throne.

On yonder hill, as ancient annals tell,  
The holy hero, and the martyr fell,  
Which still great Lancaster, thy mem'ry  
bears ‡:

---

† Blanche, the heiress of Lacey, married the Duke of Lancaster, with whom came the honour of *Pomfret*, now *Pontefract*.

‡ Thomas Duke of Lancaster was beheaded on the hill, which is now called St. Thomas's Hill, by the intrigues of Mortimer and the Queen of Edward the Second, and was afterwards canonized.



There, 'midst the saints enroll'd, with rites  
 divine,  
 The pious pilgrim fought the sacred shrine,  
 And bath'd thy hallow'd tomb with  
 sympathizing tears.

With holy zeal, and patriot graces arm'd,  
 With all the powers of conscious virtue  
 warm'd,

'Midst death's sad scenes, the pious  
 martyr smiles;  
 In vain proud Mortimer, the hoary sage  
 Bleeds the sad victim of thy brutal rage,  
 Lost by thy lawless love, and all a  
 woman's wiles.

Look there, where erst yon mould'ring  
 turret stood,

Whose moss-grown stones are ting'd with  
 royal blood,

'Midst civil broils, the hapless Richard  
 bled\*:

There cruel Exton's dark, assassin dart,  
 With bloody treason, pierc'd the monarch's  
 heart,

And fix'd the tottering crown on  
 haughty Henry's head:

E

---

\* Richard the Second was murdered in *Pomfret Castle* by  
 Sir Piers Exton, by order of Bolingbroke, afterwards Henry  
 the Fourth.

Here, vaulting Bolingbroke, thy feeble foe  
Felt in each whispering breeze the fatal  
blow,

Or heard death's herald in each guilty  
stone:

Short is the date of captive monarch's  
doom,

'Twixt the dark prison, and the yawning  
tomb,

For bold ambition bears no rival to the  
throne.

See yonder tower still blush with crimson  
stains,

'That flow'd in plenteous streams from  
noble veins,

Where Vaughan and Gray by Glou-  
cester's arts expir'd;

Where Rivers\* fell, and with his latest  
breath,

These mournful mansions dignify'd in  
death,

With patriot virtues warm'd, and  
dawning science fir'd.

---

\* Sir Thomas Vaughan, and Richard Lord Grey, half brother to the Queen of Edward the Fourth, with Widville Lord Rivers, own brother to the same Queen, were all beheaded here at the same time, by the intrigues of the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard the Third, Earl Rivers was the great patron of learning, and introduced Caxton to Edward the Fourth, who first brought printing into *England*. (See *Walpole's Noble Authors*.)

'Midst the wide flames that civil discord  
 spread,  
 When by base arts the royal martyr bled,  
 Still royal *Pomfret* spur'd the tyrant's  
 hate:  
 Last in these Northern \*climes, that scorn'd  
 to pay  
 A servile homage to his lawless sway,  
 And in inglorious ease survive their  
 monarch's fate.

Long, haughty Lambert, did thy veteran  
 powers,  
 With iron tempest shake these solid towers,  
 And round the walls the missive murder  
 send:  
 In vain, brave Morrice, all thy martial  
 train,  
 With loyal zeal the hostile shocks sustain,  
 And 'gainst Rebellion's sons those royal  
 domes defend.

E 2

---

\* *Pomfret Castle* was the last fortress in the North of *England* that surrendered to the Parliament's forces, after the beheading of King Charles; and was besieged and destroyed by General Lambert.

Hark! the loud engines tear the trembling  
 walls,  
 And from its base the massive fabric falls,  
 And all at once these ancient honours  
 fade:  
 This princely pile, with all its splendid  
 spoils,  
 Sinks 'midst the havock of intestine broils,  
 In prostrate ruins lost, and dark oblivion  
 laid.





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THE  
SELBY DIRECTORY  
FOR THE  
YEAR 1800,  
CONTAINING AN  
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE  
PRINCIPAL INHABITANTS.

---

A

- Aaron Capt. John, Church-Yard:  
Adams Thomas, *Druggist*, Finkle-Street.  
Adams John, *Hardwareman*, Finkle-Street.  
Addinley Robert, Sen. *Talbot-Inn*, Gowthorp.  
Addinley Robert, Jun. *Taylor*, Gowthorp.  
Addinell Robert, *Surgeon*, Church-Lane.  
Addey John, *Heel-maker*, Church-Lane.

## A LIST OF THE

Ackers Samuel, *Sign of the Royal-Oak*, Ousegate.  
Anderson Joseph, *Miller*, Millgate.  
Archer Robert, *Bricklayer*, Wren-Lane  
Atkinson Henry, *Brazier*, Micklegate..  
Atkinson Thomas, *Bricklayer*, Millgate.  
Armitage Samuel, *Butcher*, Shambles.  
Armstrong Christopher, *Joiner*, Church-Lane.  
Armstrong John, *Joiner*, Gowthorp.  
Arundale George, *Cordwainer*, Brunswick-Row.  
Aubone Daniel, *Ship*, Millgate.  
Audus John, *Gent.* Crescent.  
Aspinall William, *Clerk of the Stores*, Ousegate.

## B

Blaides John, *Dyer*, Millgate.  
Belton Edmond, *Butcher*, Micklegate.  
Barton Thomas, *New-Inn*, Market-Place.  
Bateman William, *Sign of the Anchor*, Church-Hill.  
Blenkin John, *Cordwainer*, Ousegate.  
Bennitt George, *Hatter*, Gowthorp.  
Brewer William, *Sadler*, Market-Place.  
Blyth Samuel, *Barber*, Market-Place.  
Brown Mrs. Gowthorp.  
Briggs David, *Butcher*, Water-Lane.  
Briggs Thomas, *Butcher*, Shambles.  
Bradley Samuel, *Cordwainer*, Church-Hill.  
Bradley Samuel, Jun. *Butcher*, Church-Hill.  
Bradley Richard, *Cordwainer*, Church-Hill.

PRINCIPAL INHABITANTS.

Breaseley John, *Glazier*, Ousegate.  
Burton Edward, *Raff-merchant*, Ousegate.  
Burton George, *Butcher*, Church-Lane.  
Burton John, *Joiner*, Ousegate.  
Burton John, *Butcher*, Church-Hill.  
Bunney John, *Currier*, Gowthorp.  
Buttle John, *Sign of the Griffin*, Micklegate.

C

Cabbage George, *Master and Mariner*, Gowthorp.  
Cawkwell John, *Breeches-maker*, Gowthorp.  
Chambers Robert, *Master and Mariner*, Millgate.  
Champney Joseph, and Co. *Grocers*, Crescent.  
Chambers Richard, *Hair-dresser*, Gowthorp.  
Chaplin Robert, *Baker*, Church-Yard.  
Champney Sarah, *Linen-Draper*, Church-Lane.  
Cheetham Joseph, *Dealer in Pots*, Water-Lane.  
Clerkson Beckwith, *Miller*, Brunswick-Row.  
Clerkson George, *Butcher*, Ousegate.  
Clerkson James, *Wright*, Ousegate.  
Clough John, *Grocer*, Ousegate.  
Coleman John, *Common-Brewer*, Church-Hill.  
Coates Samuel, *Sign of the Boy and Barrel*, Micklegate.  
Cook Samuel, *Cordwainer*, Gowthorp.  
Crabtree Christopher, *Gentleman*, Gowthorp.  
Crabtree Joshua, *Tanner*, Gowthorp.

A LIST OF THE

D

Day Thomas, *Cordwainer*, Wren-Lane.  
Dean Jane, *Ship-Inn*, Market-Place.  
Dickinson John, *Taylor*, Gowthorp.  
Dickinson Richard, *Stay-Maker*, Church-Lane.  
Dobson John, *Gentleman*, Kings-Street.  
Dobson James, *Joiner*, Micklegate.  
Dobson William, *Tanner*, Micklegate.  
Dodsworth John, *Attorney at Law*, Gowthorp.  
Donlinso, Rev. John, Brunswick-Row.  
Drake William, *Sign of the Boar*, Ousegate.  
Dolphin Mark, *Master and Mariner*, Brunswick-Row

E

Elliott Robert, *Master and Mariner*, Millgate.  
Ellingworth George, *Sign of the Ball*, Ousegate.  
Ellis John, *Spinning-Wheel-Maker*, Gowthorp.  
Ellison Thomas, *Cordwainer*, Gowthorp.  
Ellison Richard, *Baker*, Market-Place.  
Eadon Mr. *Attorney at Law*, Market-Place.

F

Fielder William, *Cordwainer*, Micklegate.  
Fisher John, *Clerk for the Aire and Calder Navigation*.  
Fisher Stephen, *Joiner*, Church-Lane.  
Fisher Thomas, *Roper*, Millgate.



## PRINCIPAL INHABITANTS.

Foster John, Sen. *Merchant*, Quay.  
Foster John, Jun. *Foundery*, Millgate.  
Foster John, *Bricklayer*, Millgate.  
Foster Thomas, *Bookseller*, Micklegate.  
Fothergill Mark, *Surgeon*, Gowthorp.  
Freeman Daniel, *Hare and Hounds Inn*, Gowthorp.  
Field John, *Master and Mariner*, Micklegate.  
York and Selby Market-Boat.  
Field William, *Wheel-Wright*, Millgate.

## G

Garbut Cuthbert, *Joiner*, Kings-Street.  
Gibson Richard, *Cooper*, Wren-Lane.  
Goldsborough Thomas, *Sail-Maker*, Ousegate.  
Golton Richard, *Taylor*, Wren-Lane.  
Golton William, *Linen-Draper*, Market-Place.

## H

Hall James, *Bricklayer*, Millgate.  
Hall John, *Master of the Workhouse*, Gowthorp.  
Hall Joseph, *School-Master*, Wren-Lane.  
Hall Thomas, *Druggist*, Finkle-Street.  
Hall William, *Bricklayer and Mason*, Micklegate.  
Halliday George, *Cordwainer*, Micklegate.  
Halliday John, *Cordwainer*, Micklegate.  
Halliday Thomas, *Fish-Monger*, Wren-Lane.  
Halliday Robert, *Cordwainer*, Micklegate.

A LIST OF THE

Harper John, *Gentleman, Agent to Lord Petre,*  
Ousegate.  
Harper John, *Blacksmith,* Gowthorp.  
Harper Robert, *Weaver,* Gowthorp.  
Hawcroft John, *Wool-Stapler,* Gowthorp.  
Hawcroft Thomas, *Wool-Stapler,* Gowthorp.  
Hawcroft William, *Gentleman,* Gowthorp.  
Hemingway John, *Farmer,* Hell-Fole.  
Hoyland Wm. *Master & Mariner,* Thornton's Building  
Hawdon Thomas, Sen. *George Inn,* Market-Place.  
Hawdon Thomas, Jun. *Hatter,* Micklegate.  
Hildrith Henry, *Hair-Dresser,* Ousegate.  
Holmes Philip, *Sign of the Granby,* Water-Lane.  
Hopkin Charles, *Hatter,* Church-Lane.  
Horseman George, *Shopkeeper,* Ousegate.

I

Inchbald William, *Writing-Master,* Millgate.  
Ingledew Richard, *Saddler,* Finkle-Street.

J

Jagger Moses, *Wool-Comber,* Micklegate.  
Johnson John, *Master and Mariner,* Gowthorp.  
Johnson Abraham, *Sadler,* Gowthorp.  
Jubb John, *Master and Mariner,* Ousegate.

## PRINCIPAL INHABITANTS.

### K

Kay Mrs. Ousegate.

### L

Lamb Jane, *White-Swan*, Ratten-Row.  
Leaper Philip, *Tin-Plate-Worker*, Micklegate.  
Leaper William, *Master and Mariner*, Ratten-Row.  
Law Rose, *Gardiner*, Gowthorp.  
Leedem Thomas, *Woollen-Draper*, Finkle-Street.  
Lyon John, *Master and Mariner*, Gowthorp.

### M

Makein Ann, *Grocer*, Church-Hill.  
Martin William, *Gentleman*, Ousegate.  
Marsh Miles, *Bricklayer*, Gowthorp.  
Marshall Christopher, *Tanner*, Gowthorp.  
Marshall William, *Coroner*, Gowthorp.  
Midgeley Rebecca, *Checker*, Millgate.  
Morley William, *Cordwainer*, Wren-Lane.  
Mounsey Rev. John, Gowthorp.  
Mountain George, *Master and Mariner*, Micklegate.  
Mountain James, *Clock-Maker*, Micklegate.

A LIST OF THE

Mountain John, *Master and Mariner*, Millgate.

Myers John, *Attorney at Law*, Gowthorp.

N

Nappy Thomas, *Gardiner*, Bondgate.

Nicholson Samuel, *Master and Mariner*, Ousegate.

O

Obee Christopher, *Farmer*, Gowthorp.

P

Phillips Joseph, *Linen-Drafer*, Kings-Street.

Pool Richard, *Butcher*, Micklegate.

Preston Robert, *Attorney at Law*, Gowthorp.

Prince James, *Dealer in Spirits*, Finkle-Street.

Proctor Thomas, *Merchant*, Micklegate.

Proctor William, *Merchant*, Market-Place.

Purvis Robert, *Master and Mariner*, Ousegate.

R

Rainer Samuel, *Sign of the Neptune*, Ousegate.

Renton John, *Cordwainer*, Kings-Street.



## PRINCIPAL INHABITANTS.

Richardson Joseph, *Spark-Hagg*.  
Richardson John, *Butcher*, Market-Place.  
Richardson Thomas, *Blacksmith*, Kings-Street.  
Richardson William, *Farrier*, Kings-Street.  
Richardson William, *Glazier*, Kings-Street.  
Richardson William, *Farmer*, Thorp-Hall.

## S

Sampson George, *Baker*, Gowthorp.  
Sampson Robert, *Baker*, Gowthorp,  
Savage Joseph, Gowthorp.  
Savage William, *Currier*, Kings-Street.  
Sawyer Joseph, *Gentleman*, Gowthorp.  
Sawyer Richard *Crawshaw*, *Brandy-Merchant*,  
Gowthorp.  
Sefton Edward, *Clock-Maker*, Kings-Street.  
Shaw Henry, *Brazier*, Finkle-Street.  
Shaw Jerry, *Taylor*, Gowthorp.  
Shaw John, *Taylor*, Ousegate.  
Shillitoe Simion, *Master and Mariner*, Millgate.  
Shillitoe James, Sen. *Chief Constable*, Market-Place.  
Shillitoe James, Jun. *Surgeon*, Market-Place.  
Shillitoe Katharine, *Sign of the Bay Horse*, Micklegate  
Shillitoe Jane, Stanor-Hall.  
Shillitoe William, *Mariner*, Ousegate.  
Shipley Thomas, *Farmer*, Ousegate,  
Smith Mrs. Micklegate.  
Smith Joseph, *Grocer*, Market-Place.

## A LIST OF THE

Smith Richard, *Cabinet-Maker*, Gowthorp.  
 Staniland Samuel, *Master and Mariner*, Ousegate.  
 Staniland John, *Master and Mariner*, Ousegate.  
 Staniland Jonathan, *Dealer in Spirits*, Ousegate.  
 Spencer John, *Gentleman*, Gowthorp.  
 Swallow Richard, *Attorney at Law*, Kings-Street.  
 Stringer Joshua, *Sign of the Black-Horse*, Water-Lane.  
 Shuttleworth Margaret, *Linen-Draper*, Kings-Street.  
 Stopper Rebecca, Micklegate.  
 Sunley William, *School-Master*, Ousegate.  
 Shepherd Alexander, *Ship-BUILDER*, Ousegate.

## T

Todd Benjamin, *Sign of the Sloop*, Ousegate.  
 Todd John, *Grocer*, Millgate.  
 Tarbottom Joseph, *Sign of the Black-a-Moors-Head*, Finkle-Street.  
 Taylor Edward, *Weaver*, Gowthorp.  
 Taylor Zach. *Wool-Comber*, Gowthorp.  
 Taylor Thomas, *Grocer*, Market-Place.  
 Teasdale Ann, *Linen-Draper*, Market-Place.  
 Thurley Ralph, *Baker*, Church-Hill.  
 Thompson John, Esq. Gowthorp.  
 Thompson Richard, *Taylor*, Finkle-Street.  
 Tomlinson William, *Cordwainer*, Gowthorp.  
 Tomlinson John, *Sign of the Ship*, Water-Lane.  
 Turner John, *Clerk to Mr. Coleman*, Ousegate.  
 Turner John, *Half-Moon-Inn*, Gowthorp.

## PRINCIPAL INHABITANTS.

Turton James, *Joiner*, Gowthorp.  
Turton Thomas, *Joiner*, Micklegate.  
Twist Christopher, *Rope-Maker*, Gowthorp.

## V

Varley Richard, *Hair-Dresser*, Micklegate.

## W

Walker William, *Baker*, Ousegate.  
Watson Ann, *Linen-Draper*, Ousegate.  
Waun John, *Officer of Excise*, Gowthorp.  
Ward William, *Shopkeeper*, Micklegate.  
Weeks Thomas, *Taylor*, Micklegate.  
Weddall Charles, Esq; Ousegate.  
Weddall Thomas, Esq; Crescent.  
Wharrey Mrs. Ousegate.  
Wharey Ann, *Linen-Draper*, Market-Place.  
Wiley Richard, *Wool-Comber*, Gowthorp.  
Wilson Thomas, *Hair-Dresser*, Finkle-Street.  
Winter Thomas, *Master and Mariner*, Ousegate.  
Woodcock Mrs. Micklegate.  
Woodcock Mrs. Church-Hill.  
Wormald Mary, *Baker*, Micklegate.  
Wright Robert, *Cordwainer*, Ousegate.

A LIST, &c.

Wilkinson Edward, *Sign of the Golden-Anchor,*  
Ousegate.

Y

Yair Mrs. Micklegate.



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A LIST OF THE  
PRINCIPAL INHABITANTS

RESIDING AT

*CAWOOD.*

*July, 1800.*

GENTRY.

Atkinson, Richard  
Clark, Susanna  
Croft, Rev. Christopher  
Nicholson, Nicholas  
Nicholson, William  
Smith, Edward, *Cawood Castle*  
Wightman, William, *Surgeon*  
Walkington, Mary

---

A

Armstrong William, *Joiner*  
Archer, John, *Master of the Work-house*  
Ayris, James, *School-master*

A LIST OF THE

B

Bland, Elias, *Cordwainer*  
Bland, John, *Bricklayer*  
Bedford, William, *Ditto*  
Button, Robert, *Farmer*  
Bustard, Richard, *Ditto*  
Bland, William, *Butcher and Farmer*  
Bains, William, *Waterman*  
Bains, Robert, *Flax-dresser*  
Bolton, William, *Keeps the Market-Boat*  
Britain, Sarah, *Widow*

C

Clarkson, William, *Innkeeper*  
Clarkson, William, jun. *Farmer*  
Cleaveland, John, *Ditto*  
Copley, Thomas, *Joiner and Farmer*  
Clark, William, *Shopkeeper and Apothecary*  
Cecil, William, *Shopkeeper*  
Cousins, William, *Cordwainer*  
Cunningham, John, *Brazier*  
Clayton, James, *Ferryman*  
Crosland, Richard, *Tile-maker*  
Cullen, William, *Game-keeper*

D

Drake, Richard, *Joiner*  
Dawson, Joshua, *Farmer*  
Daniel, John, *Publican*  
Dodd, Zachariah, *Taylor*  
Dawson, Mary, *Widow*

## PRINCIPAL INHABITANTS.

### E

Elstone, Wilkinson, *Bricklayer*  
Elstone, Wilkinson, jun. *Ditto*  
Emmitt, Anthony, *Taylor*  
Emmitt, John, *Ditto*  
Emmitt, Elias, *Ditto*

### F

Featherstone, John, *Brick-maker*  
Featherstone, William, *Farmer*  
Featherstone, Thomas, *Ditto*  
Featherstone, William, *Waterman*  
Featherstone, Matthew, *Cordwainer*  
Fowler, John, *Ditto*  
Freeman, Thomas, *Butcher*

### G

Gill, Thomas, *Wheelwright*  
Grunwell, Henry, *Shopkeeper*  
Gleadhill, Joshua, *Gardener*  
Gowland, William, *Farmer*  
Grainger, Christopher, *Carpenter*

### H

Hesselgrave, James, *Flax-dresser*  
Hawkes, Robert, *Weaver*  
Harper, William, *Ditto*  
Hudson, John, *Cordwainer*  
Hudson, Frances, *Widow*

A LIST OF THE

I

Jackson, James, *Cordwainer*  
Jackson, John, *Farmer*  
Jewitt, John, *Gardener*  
Johnson, Elizabeth, *Widow*

K

Kilby, John, *Farmer*  
Killingley, John, *Weaver*  
Killingley, Dorothy, *Widow*

L

Lofthouse, Thomas, *Maltster and Farmer*  
Lazenby, William, *Shopkeeper*  
Lambert, James, *Ditto*  
Leaper, Thomas, *Sadler*

M

Marshall, William, *Flax-dresser*  
Marshall, David, *Weaver*  
Marshall, Thomas, *Farmer*  
Moses, Isaac, *Ditto*  
Mountain, William, *Butcher*  
Moxon, John, *Butcher and Farmer*  
Martin, Thomas, *Cooper*  
Martin, James, *Cordwainer*  
Millner, Samuel, *Ditto*  
Millner, Richard, *Ditto*  
Millner, Richard, *Flax-dresser*  
Micklewood, John, *Brazier*



## PRINCIPAL INHABITANTS.

### N

Nicholson, John, *Shopkeeper*  
Nicholson, John, *Blacksmith*  
Nicholson, William, *Taylor*  
Nicholson, John, *Fisberman*

### O

Odie, Henry, *Wheelwright*

### P

Paver, Joseph, *Farmer*  
Preston, Hannah, *Widow*  
Peacy, James, *Fish-monger*  
Pool, John, *Waterman*  
Pool, John, *School-master*

### R

Roadhouse, Peter, *Farmer*  
Roadhouse, Benjamin, *Ditto*  
Rummans, Mary, *Ditto*  
Raby, Mary, *Widow*  
Reynolds, Dorothy, *Ditto*  
Reynolds, Joshua, *Cordwainer*  
Richardson, John, *Ditto*  
Ruler, William, *Waterman*

# A LIST OF THE

## S

Santon, Tabitha, *Publican*  
 Smith, John, *Ditto*  
 Slater, William, *Ditto*  
 Smith, James, *Shopkeeper*  
 Stellings, David, *Farmer*  
 Spink, Thomas, *Taylor*  
 Spink, Robert, *Cordwainer*  
 Septon, John, *Waterman*  
 Steel, Thomas, *Ditto*  
 Shipping, Thomas, *Skinner*  
 Shipping, William, *Ditto*  
 Stead, John, *Fish-monger*  
 Shersmith, William, *Pot-maker*

## T

Taylor, Philip, *Farmer*  
 Tomlinson, Thomas, *Gardener*  
 Taylor, Jane, *Widow*

## V

Vaſance, Christian, *Widow*

## W

Wright, Robert, *Shopkeeper*  
 Warrington, William, *Farmer*  
 Watson, John, *Ditto*  
 Wiseman, Thomas, *Ditto*

### PRINCIPAL INHABITANTS

Waddington, John, *Wheelwright*

Waddington, John, *Publican*

Wood, Andrew, *Blacksmith*

Wilson, Joseph, *Weaver*

Whiley, Samuel, *Fisberman*

Wright, Thomas, *Ditto*

Wright, Robert, *Pot-maker*

Wilson, William, *Brick-maker*

Warcup, William, *Hair-dresser*



STANDARD PATENT

W. H. & A. S. 1877  
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